THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR MAY 1806:

With a View of the Harbour of ARDROSSAN, *and Canal from thence to Glasgow.*

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon: and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from April 26. to May 25. 1806, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1806.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
April 26	29.9	36	61	——	Clear
27	29.71	45	54	——	Cloudy
28	29.6	41	55	——	Ditto
29	29.4	44	53	——	Ditto
30	29.35	41	55	0.05	Rain
May 1	29.41	39	47	0.06	Ditto
2	28.92	45	40	1.15	Snow
3	29.5	35	48	——	Clear
4	29.6	40	51	——	Ditto
5	29.75	35	55	——	Ditto
6	29.8	39	54	——	Ditto
7	29.5	44	49	0.02	Shower
8	29.45	44	58	——	Clear
9	29.41	45	55	——	Cloudy
10	29.32	46	57	——	Ditto
11	29.2	40	52	——	Ditto
12	29.1	40	46	——	Ditto
13	29.	40	45	0.04	Showers
14	28.9	39	44	0.81	Rain
15	28.95	45	50	0.05	Ditto
16	29.83	44	58	——	Clear
17	29.85	44	65	——	Ditto
18	29.93	50	68	——	Ditto
19	29.9	51	79	——	Ditto
20	29.84	51	82	——	Ditto
21	29.86	52	70	——	Ditto
22	29.86	49	68	——	Ditto
23	29.89	50	71	——	Cloudy
24	29.9	45	70	——	Ditto
25	29.9	47	59	——	Ditto
				——	
Quantity of Rain				2.18	

High Water at LEITH For JUNE 1806.

Days.		Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
Su.	1	1	57	2	23
M.	2	2	49	3	14
Tu.	3	3	40	4	5
W.	4	4	30	4	53
Th.	5	5	16	5	38
Fr.	6	6	1	6	22
Sa.	7	6	44	7	5
Su.	8	7	26	7	46
M.	9	8	6	8	28
Tu.	10	8	48	9	10
W.	11	9	32	9	55
Th.	12	10	18	10	43
Fr.	13	11	8	11	35
Sa.	14	——		0	3
Su.	15	0	32	1	2
M.	16	1	33	2	3
Tu.	17	2	34	3	6
W.	18	3	36	4	7
Th.	19	4	36	5	5
Fr.	20	5	32	5	59
Sa.	21	6	24	6	50
Su.	22	7	14	7	39
M.	23	8	3	8	27
Tu.	24	8	51	9	16
W.	25	9	40	10	5
Th.	26	10	30	10	55
Fr.	27	11	21	11	46
Sa.	28	——		0	12
Su.	29	0	38	1	3
M.	30	1	29	1	54

MOON's PHASES.
FOR JUNE 1806.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon,	1.	7.	42.	morn.
Last Quttr.	9	10.	46.	morn.
New Moon,	16.	4.	7.	even.
First Quttr.	23.	7.	2.	morn.
Full Moon,	30.	9.	39.	even.

OBSERVATIONS.

June 4. King Geo. III. born (1738.)
5. Duke of Cumberland born, (1771.)
16. Sun eclipsed, visible.
21. Longest day.
24. Midsummer.

THE

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

For MAY 1806.

Account of the Harbour of Ardrossan, *and Canal from thence to* Glasgow.

THESE two great works, the first of which is already begun, will be attended with most important advantages to the commercial interests of Scotland. The counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Ayr, appear, by the population returns, to contain upwards of 300,000 inhabitants, who are actively employed in various branches of manufacturing industry. This district is full of coal, of which Ireland is in want: on the other hand, it requires grain, of which Ireland can afford the most abundant supply. The manufacture of this district is cotton; of Ireland, it is linen: of other parts of Great Britain, wool hardware, pottery, &c. The greatest advantage must arise from the interchange of these various commodities. In short, Ardrossan stands to Glasgow in the same situation that Liverpool does to Manchester: the present canal will correspond with the celebrated one of the Duke of Bridgewater; and Ardrossan will probably become the rival of Liverpool.

The bay of Ardrossan, at the southern extremity of which the harbour and docks are to be formed, is already rendered by nature a complete harbour for all the purposes of safety. It is free from danger; it may be entered at all times of the tide with perfect certainty as well as safety. At its entrance there is a depth of six fathoms at low water; and within it, a depth of from five to three fathoms at low water is found for more than one half of its extent; with good anchorage, wherein the largest frigates, as well as merchantmen, may ride in safety. On the line of the canal is one of the most remarkable seams of coal in the whole world, being from 70 to 90 feet in thickness. There is also abundance of iron stone, and limestone. The working of the former, in particular, which is yet in its infancy, promises to prove a very important branch of trade.

The expence of the harbour is estimated at 40,000 l.; and as the revenues of the port of Aberdeen, (which is neither so good as that of Ardrossan will be, nor situated in so fertile and populous a country) amount to 2700l. Mr Telford conceives himself entitled to estimate the revenues of the latter at 5000l. which, deducting 1000l. for annual expences, will still leave 10 per cent. on the original sum of 40,000l.

The canal begins at the suburb of Glasgow called *Tradestoun*, 38 feet above high water mark. It proceeds for 10¼ miles on the same level, and

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in this course passes through the opulent manufacturing town of Paisley, and reaches Johnstone, which is also a very populous and thriving village. At Johnstone, a chain of locks extends for a mile, which raises it 64 feet higher; in all 102 feet from the river Clyde. This is the summit level, which proceeds 18½ miles, and terminates opposite Saltcoats. From this point, another chain of locks, extending 1¾ miles, brings it down to connect with an extensive wet dock in the harbour of Ardrossan. The fall here is 104 feet 6 inches.

The purchase of land will amount to 12,800 l. Two only of the proprietors have started any difficulties. The Earl of Glasgow is afraid, as the line will pass very near his house, that it will injure the appearance of his grounds. It is hoped, however, that his Lordship will not, on this account, make any serious opposition to a measure so conducive to his own interest, as well as that of the country. Besides, as the canal will be on the opposite side of the river to his house at Hawkhead, it may probably be so managed as to prove rather ornamental; as is the case with the Grand Junction canal, in its passage through the old and finely ornamented grounds of the Earl of Essex and Lord Clarendon.

Mr Reid Cunningham states, that, from the situation of his coal mines, there is a risk of the water sinking into them; also that it may prevent him from working that part of his coal which lies near the line of the canal. These risks may be prevented by going farther to the north, where, however, a piece of deep cutting is to be encountered. This will cost 7,252 l. additional.

The line between Glasgow and Paisley may be carried in two directions; one northerly, by Craigton, Hillington, and Auchentorley; the other farther south, by the Dumbreck colliery, and the iron stone quarry. The latter will cost 5650 l. more, but it will have the advantage of passing through the collieries, and of being more convenient for making a branch to Hurlet.

Estimate of Expence.

This, on the highest calculation, will amount to 125,901 l. But, by adopting the northern line between Glasgow and Paisley, and by cutting through Mr R. C.'s property, there would be a saving of 12,902 l. which would reduce it to 112,999 l.

A branch might be conveniently made to the *Hurlet* iron works, extending only a mile and three quarters. But as two aqueducts (over the Cart and Laveron,) and also a lockage of 37 feet would be requisite, it would cost 10,605 l.; so that an iron rail-way might perhaps be better, and could be executed for 5,540 l.

Another branch, 3¾ miles in length, might be carried from Tradestoun to the Clyde iron-works. It would cost 10,589 l.

Estimate of Revenue,—between Johnstone and four miles above Tradestoun.

Tons.				
20,000	of coals, iron-stone, pig-iron, timber, carried ten miles, on an average at 2d. per mile. - - -	L.	1666	13 0
20,000	ditto carried five miles at 2d. - - - -		833	6 6
10,000	grain, groceries, &c. carried 10 miles at 3d. -		1250	0 0
	Passage boats, - - - - - -		1500	0 0
	Between Johnstone and Ardrossan Bay.			
40,000	Of coals for exportation carried 10 miles, at 2d. -		3333	6 0
	Carry forward,	L.	8583	5 6

	Brought forward,	L.8583	5 6
Tons.			
15,000	of coals carried along the canal towards Paisley, and for burning lime, making iron, and for manufacturing and domestic purposes, ten miles, at 2d. - - - -	1250	0 0
20,000	Lime stone, timber, iron-stone, pig-iron, carried ten miles, at 2d. - - - - - - - -	1666	13 0
20,000	Grain carried from Ireland and Ayrshire, to Renfrewshire and Glasgow; groceries, shop goods, for the country through which the canal passes; raw materials and webs, to and from the weavers and manufacturers, along the line 12 miles, at 3d. - - - - - -	3000	0 0
	A loaded boat will go and return once in a week. Suppose four small boats to be constantly employed, each carrying 20 tons, taking 36 miles as the average distance, making 60 miles each passage, and the time at 45 weeks, at 3d. - . - - - - - -	2700	0 0
	Passage boat between Johnstone and Saltcoats, -	500	0 0
	- - - - - - - - - - -	L.17,699	18 6
	Allow for repairs and management, - -	4,000	0 0
	Total	L.13,699	18 6

Present State of Agriculture in AYRSHIRE.

(*Concluded from* p. 270.)

THE extirpation of weeds is a great desideratum in the agriculture of Ayrshire, as a large part of that county is now most shockingly infested by them. It is hoped that, by adopting some such plans as have been recommended, the weeds may be subdued, and the land become as clean as it is in the best cultivated districts.

Flax, or lint, has begun to be cultivated to a considerable extent in Ayrshire; and as they have contrived to spin and weave it by the power of water, I do not see why the linen should not keep pace with the cotton manufacture. Flax forms an excellent crop for sown grass, and may be substituted in place of barley for that purpose.

The cultivation of moss, in Mr Smith of Swinridgemoor's method, has been carried to a great extent in Ayrshire; and some of the best oats, potatoes, barley, and sown grass, I any where saw, were upon moss — But the general practice is to crop it until it gets very foul, and then leave it to gather grass of itself. It would be better to clean the land completely, by potatoes, yams, or other drilled crop, and then sow it down with barley and grass seeds.

Draining is much wanted in various parts of Ayrshire, though some spirited gentlemen have lately drained their land in a very effectual manner. This would improve the climate as well as the soil; for the evaporation of moisture generates cold; and the evaporation, when converted into hoar-frost in the air, sinks down into the hollows, and communicates blight to the crops which grow in them. I conceive that draining should be made a subject of public regulation,

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as well as the extirpation of weeds. I do not see that a man has any better right to keep a magazine of evaporable moisture to hurt his neighbours, than he has to keep a magazine of weeds, or a kennel of mad dogs. In some very fertile hollows in Ayrshire, the crops are frequently blasted, from this cause.

I observed the larix tree very much destroyed in many parts of the west of Scotland, by a small black insect, which devours the leaves and tender twigs. The mischief is not so much occasioned by what the animal feeds on, as by the extravasation of the sap from its numerous punctures, which, coagulating into turpentine, appears like hoar-frost on the leaves and branches. I wish some of your correspondents who have skill in these matters would take this malady into consideration; for, if the ravages of this insect are not soon counteracted, it threatens to extirpate that beautiful and valuable tree.

Lord Eglintoun is an excellent farmer, and deserves great praise for the energy and ability he displayed in laying out and reducing into cultivation the waste lands on his patrimonial estate. He always takes an active part in every project which has for its object the improvement and prosperity of the county. He has procured an act of Parliament, and is getting an excellent harbour constructed at Ardrossan, which will be of incalculable advantage to trade, and contribute highly to the improvement of the county of Ayr. The hill of Ardrossan is not commanded by higher ground. It may be cut perpendicular all round, and converted into an impregnable fortress, to defend the harbour, and the surrounding country.

His Lordship farther proposes to connect this harbour with Paisley and Glasgow, by a canal. Had the Magistrates of Glasgow known what they were doing, they would have made this their harbour *ab initio*, and would have made a canal, instead of deepening the Clyde. But the great capitals sunk at Greenock and Port-Glasgow, must continue to attract a considerable share of trade to these places; tho' this harbour, from its superior accommodation, must come in for a part. In fact, there is no occasion for rivalship in the case; for, by opening new facilities to trade, the general amount of trade will be increased, and each port may have as much as it can accommodate, without interfering with the others.—The invention of the cotton mill did not, as was apprehended, diminish the numbers employed in that manufacture; but, by enlarging the amount manufactured, increased them an hundred fold.

Independent of any foreign trade, it is thought by some that the canal will prove a lucrative concern, from the internal trade of the country through which it is to pass. The whole tract abounds with manufacturing towns and villages, which must occasion an ample conveyance of persons, and of goods. It also abounds with coal, lime, and iron-stone, and other minerals, which the canal will render valuable, while they, in their turn, increase the trade upon the canal. These points the gentlemen concerned have not yet brought fully into view, so as to impress the public with their importance; but it is presumed they will do so as soon as may be convenient.

As this canal will infallibly give rise to new manufacturing establishments, to operate on the minerals of the country, as well as increase the number of those already established, it will, evidently, improve agriculture, by affording a more extensive market for its produce.—It will also facilitate the conveyance of manure, and of other articles, from the towns, and of the produce of land in return.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA *for June* 1806.

Sunday, June 1st.

THE MOON will eclipse θ *Ophiuchi*, a star of the 4-5 magnitude, situated in longitude 8ˢ..18°..40′..51″, and latitude 1°..48′..35″ South. The star will appear to come in contact with the Eastern and enlightened limb of the Moon, or the occultation will commence at 30 minutes after 11 o'clock in the evening, at which time the star will be 1¼ minutes South of the Moon's centre. After continuing eclipsed for the space of 1ʰ..21′, the star will emerge from behind the dark limb of the Moon at 51 minutes after 12 o'clock in the evening. About the middle of this occultation the Moon's horizontal parallax will be 55′..25″, her horizontal semidiameter 15′..6″, and she will come to the meridian about 31 minutes after 12 o'clock in the evening, a few minutes after the occultation ends.

Tuesday, June 3d.

The MOON will be in conjunction with the planet JUPITER about 26 minutes after 10 o'clock in the morning.

Wednesday, June 4th.

The *second* satellite of JUPITER will immerge into his shadow at 27 minutes and 42 seconds after 1 o'clock in the morning.

Saturday, June 7th.

The planet SATURN is at present situated in longitude 6ˢ..22°..0′..15″, and in latitude 2°..40′ North. His declination is 6°..7′, and he souths about 8ʰ..20′ in the evening. His ring may be distinctly seen with a magnifying power of 40, and is gradually opening.

Wednesday, June 11th.

The GEORGIUM SIDUS is situated in longitude 6ˢ..21°..41′, and latitude 36′ North. His declination is 7′..54″ South, and he comes to the meridian about 8 o'clock in the evening. He is placed about 2 degrees to the South-east of Saturn, and, in a telescope with a large field, may be seen at the same time with that planet.

Friday, June 13th.

The *first* satellite of JUPITER will immerge into his shadow at 39 minutes and 6 seconds after 11 o'clock in the evening.

Monday, June 16th.

VISIBLE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

The MOON will make her first impression on the SUN's disc, or the eclipse will begin, at 28 minutes after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the time of greatest obscuration will be at 10 minutes after 5 o'clock. The visible conjunction will take place at 5ʰ..19′, and the eclipse will end at 48 minutes after 5 o'clock. The digits eclipsed on the Sun's south limb will be 3°..28′, and the point of the Sun's disc, with which the Moon seems first to come in contact, will be 10 degrees from his lowest point on the west side.

Saturday, June 21st.

At 33 minutes and 33 seconds after *one* o'clock in the morning, the first satellite of JUPITER will immerge into his shadow.

On the same day, at 42 minutes and 38 seconds after 10 o'clock in the evening, the *fourth* satellite of JUPITER will emerge from behind his shadow.

Sunday, June 22d.

The SUN will enter the sign *Cancer*, at 17 minutes after 4 o'clock in the morning.

Wednesday, June 25th.

The planet SATURN is now stationary in longitude 6ˢ..21°..45′.

On

On the same day, the planet JUPITER will be in opposition to the Sun at 17 minutes past 5 o'clock in the evening.

Saturday, June 28th.

The GEORGIUM SIDUS will be stationary in longitude 6ˢ..21°..33′.

The planet MERCURY will arrive at his superior conjunction with the Sun about a quarter before 10 o'clock in the evening.

Sunday, June 29th.

The *second* satellite of JUPITER will emerge from behind his shadow at 1 minute and 57 seconds after 1 o'clock in the morning.

The *first* satellite will emerge from behind the shadow of JUPITER, at 9 minutes and 27 seconds after 12 o'clock in the evening. Jupiter having passed his opposition, the *Emersions* of his satellites will now be visible.

D. B.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

MR SMITHSON TENNANT has discovered native minium in a vein of Galena in Devonshire. A small quantity of this native minium was found in the centre of a piece of cubic Galena, accompanied with chrystals of spar.

Mr COLLARD of Birmingham has found, in opposition to the common tables of affinities, that copper may be precipitated from its solution in the sulphuric acid by tin. In order that this experiment may be successful, the solution must be nearly at the boiling part, or actually boiling, when the tin is put into it. The tin should be in filings, or in brass, or reduced to small pieces, by pouring it, when melted, into cold water.

Mr JOHN DALTON has deduced from Dr HOPE's experiments on the contraction of water by heat, that the density of water is a maximum at 36° of Fahrenheit.

Mr EARNSHAW has received from the commissioners of longitude, the reward of 3000l. for his new time-keepers, by which the longitude can be ascertained within the limits prescribed by the act. An account of the experiment of his time pieces may be seen in Nicholson's Journal, No. 54. p. 419.

Although the Galvanic Society at Paris failed in the production of the Muriatic Acid by the Galvanic decomposition of water; yet it appears, from subsequent trials, that the experiments of Dr PACCHIANI of Pisa have been perfectly correct.

It appears from some late experiments of Fourcroy, that ox bones contain solid Gelatine 51.0;—Phosphate of lime 37.7;—Carbonate of lime 10.0;—and Phosphate of magnesia 1.3.

A work is at present preparing by Drs Faust and Thenold, in which, they attempt to prove, that, with the exception of the lancet used in inoculation, every surgical instrument ought to be dipped in oil before proceeding to the operation, and should also be heated to the temperature of the blood. By these precautions they imagine that the pain of the operation will always be diminished.

A subscription has been opened at Ratisbon, for a monument to the memory of the celebrated KEPLER. It is to consist of a Doric temple, 32 feet high, and is to be placed in the Slembergian gardens.

D. B.

Journal of the Eruption of Mount VESUVIUS, *from the 11th August, to the 18th September*, 1805.

Abridged from the Narrative of the Duke DELLA-TORRE *.

TEN years had elapsed since Vesuvius had interrupted the tranquillity of the inhabitants of the neighbouring fields; but this repose, says the Duke, was only apparent, and the volcano was preparing in its bosom new aliments to its fury. In fact, on the 11th of August, that terrible eruption broke forth, which continues to extend its ravages over these unhappy countries. Changes in the form of this mountain, and of its crater, will be the necessary consequences of this eruption. To satisfy the curiosity of naturalists, the author begins by describing the state of Vesuvius before this event. Its medium depth, on the west side, was then about 500 palms †, and its borders might be 11,500 palms in circumference. Its internal form was that of an oval almost circular; externally it was a cone, whose medium height, from the base to the summit, taken on the west side, rose to about 4000 palms. Its greatest inclination was to the south and south west; its greatest elevation to the east and north-east. The bottom of the crater resembled a vast and deep plain, in the middle of which rose three hillocks, of the size of 50 palms, which, in the month of February 1799, vomited flames and burning stones, visible at Naples during two days; a proof, by the bye, that the volcano has not, as many pretend, remained in total inaction since 1794. We saw, still exhaling, from the mouths of these hillocks, fumes of sulphur and of ammoniac gas; about them were formed salino-sulphuric incrustations, abounding in a variety of very brilliant crystals.

Comparing these measurements with those of M. Breislak, made the 2d of July 1794, the author shews that the bottom of the crater had risen 100 palms since that period, and that its borders had gained 2900 in circumference; changes which the author ascribes to the substances, which, in the feeble and short eruption of 1799, fell back into the interior of the crater, and to the fall of its banks, which happened in many places; thus the bottom rose, the borders sunk, and the perimeter of the cone became more spacious. Such was the state of Vesuvius in November 1803.

The night of the 22d of May last they experienced, at the hermitage of *Salvatore*, and in the neighbouring places, three shocks of an earthquake, accompanied with a hollow sound; the last was the strongest, and the hermit having at this moment turned his eyes on the mountain, saw issuing from it a thick smoke, which lasted many hours. The same day, and about the same hour, this phenomenon was felt in the provinces of Abruzzo.

The month of July following, the author was informed that the waters had in part failed in the wells and cisterns of Vesuvius; that the level of the sea was even visibly lowered near the coast situated between *Torre del Greco* and *l'Annunziata*. He went thither immediately, found these facts correct, saw wells absolutely dried up, particularly at *Resina*, tasted the water of such as still retained it, and found in it a very sensible smell of sulphur. Having poured, upon a small quantity of this water, a light doze of tincture of turnsole, he saw its colour change into red; a clear proof that sulphur was combined in it, rather in the state of acid vapour, than in its pure state. From that time

* *Annales du Museum National.*

† The Neapolitan palm is 8 inches 7 lines.

time he foresaw an approaching eruption of Vesuvius, and believed he discovered a symptom of it in that sudden diminution of the waters, which, drawn into the bosom of the volcano, may be decomposed by means of the bituminous, sulphuric, and pyritose substances which exist there, and may thus give occasion to all the volcanic phenomena.

At last, on the night of the 11th August, they heard, at the hermitage of Salvatore, and in the neighbourhood, subterraneous noises, attended with a slight earthquake.

In the morning of the 12th, they saw, issuing from the summit of Vesuvius, a thick black smoke, which, descending upon the mountain, covered the whole of it. A person who went thither, perceived at the bottom of the crater a swelling, with a mouth of the size of 15 or 20 palms, whence rose the column of smoke, and a quantity of dust mixed with small stones. He heard on the south side a considerable boiling of substances, and often felt the earth trembling under his feet. Towards evening, a very strong explosion took place, and from Naples they saw darting up a pillar of fire and of burning stones.

The Duke *della Torre* went thither next morning before day-light. "I experienced, says he, from the foot of the mountain to the top, a continual shower of black ashes and small stones; I heard the bottom of the crater resounding in an extraordinary and dreadful degree. Arrived on its borders, I continued there for the space of an hour, and shall state all that I was able to observe, amid the admiration and the fear, inspired by a spectacle as majestic, as it was terrible and fatal.

The bottom of the crater appeared to me much raised and more unequal than I had seen in the month of November 1803. I judged that this rising, these inequalities, arose as much from the substances actually thrown up, as from the ebullitions and fermentations which must take place in the heart of the volcano. A gulf of about 100 palms diameter had opened on the south-west side; so bright a fire issued from it that my eyes could not endure it for any length of time. This fire rose like a pillar, in the middle of which I distinctly perceived burning stones, darted up with great impetuosity, and which almost all fell back into the crater.—Two only fell near me, and being cooled at the end of two minutes, I made them be gathered by my guide. They were masses of lava, petro siliceous, blackish, not very weighty, spongy in some places, with shining and scoriform surfaces. There were in their cavities crystals of olivine, of mica, and other little white siliceous crystals, whose nature and quality I had not time to determine.

The noise made by the explosion of fire and stones was like the roarings of the most horrible tempest, and the blustering of the most impetuous whirlwind: the eruptions followed each other with an astonishing rapidity; at the same time a reddish substance, fluid like melted glass, broke out from the mouth of the gulf; it was the lava, which rushing forth, flowed south towards the walls of the crater, distant about 300 palms, stopt there, returned, and gradually filled the empty space of the crater. Around the gulf were already formed a variety of hillocks, which swelled more and more by the matter thrown up.

I observed the temperature of the atmosphere with a thermometer, in which the distance between the freezing point and that of boiling water was divided into 100 parts. At my departure from Naples, it was at 26 or 27 degrees; at *Salvatore* 24 degrees, and upon the mountain it rose in a quarter of an hour to 36°. I placed the point of an electrometer upon

upon the border of the crater, and it gave symptoms of an high degree of electricity; which was confirmed by the continual flashes of lightening that appeared in the east, although the night was calm, and the sky serene.

A thought struck my mind; can it be true that water is decomposed in the heart of volcanic mountains, which hinders the electric fluid from inflaming one of the constituent parts of this water, that is to say, the hydrogen, and in this way provokes the eruptions? In this case, the oxygen, its other constituent part, would be there to call forth the internal combustions, and to furnish the acidifying part to the alkaline, sulphuric, and metallic bases.

I inferred from these observations, that by reason of the intensity of the fire, and of the great collection of electricity, this would be one of the longest and most terrible eruptions, that the light perceived from Naples was only a shining smoke, which reflected the lustre of the internal fire, since the real pillar of fire was not so high as the borders of the crater; that the lava, after having filled the empty space, would overflow towards the south, because that was the most inclined side of the cone."

From the 15th to the 18th, the fire continued equal; the roarings were frequent; yet no earthquake was felt.

On the 19th, the fire and the smoke redoubled. From Naples was heard a hollow sound, like that of distant thunder.

From the 20th to the 25th nothing new; only the showers of ashes and sand were more frequent.

On the 26th, for the first time, ashes arrived at *Torre del Greco*, and at Resina. The fire was perceived to diminish a little.

On the 27th, a man having ascended the mountain, informed the Duke *della Torre*, that the mouth of the gulf, which had at first opened to the west, had fallen back considerably to the east, that is to say, towards the walls of Ottajano; that the lava, which flowed always to the south, was so near the borders that it almost overflowed them.

On the 28th, a new mouth was opened, nearer the south, which threw up fire and stones.

On the 29th, the eruptions were more considerable. Towards the evening, an extraordinary noise was heard, and the declivity of the mountain was covered with a thick smoke. This was the moment in which the lava overflowed. The writer of the journal went immediately to *Torre del Greco*, and saw this lava in form of a stream of fire, descending rapidly along the cone. The next morning, it had reached the foot, and had passed over an extent of 3,528 palms. There it divided itself into four branches, which took a direction, some to the south, others to the south-west, and entered the cultivated fields, carrying every where desolation and terror. —Two of these currents, having united, presented a front 1500 palms broad, and 8 or 9 high. Taking the middle rate of their progress since their departure from the crater, we might say that they had run over a hundred palms an hour. Yet the lava was very hard; scarcely, using all our force, could we thrust the point of a staff into it the length of two inches; nor was it entirely liquid; it carried on its surface stones of diverse bulk and colour, and sand. When it advanced, its upper banks fell back with a noise like that of a sack full of pieces of glass, and laid open the inner part, which was fluid, and like tongues of fire. Its heat was intolerable at the distance of 4 or 5 palms; but a little further was easily supported, and seemed even to give a tone to the fibres. It exhaled a smoke of sulphur and of ammoniac salt, and an odour which might be compared to that of a lime kiln set on fire.

The

The pieces of this lava cracked, as they cooled, and were covered with a substance, sometimes white, sometimes yellow, which was nothing else than sulphur and nitrous ammoniac salts.

On the 31st, the currents made great progress; when they met a wall, a house, a rock, they surrounded and went over it, or made their way laterally, according to the magnitude of the obstacle and the declivity of the ground.

(*To be continued.*)

On MENDICITY, *and its Remedies; with Strictures on the different Modes of providing for the Poor.*

From the French of Garnier.

A Hideous, devouring, and almost incurable wound of the political body, in modern societies, is mendicity. A writer of our days, who has distinguished himself by the boldness and singularity of his ideas, has imagined he sees a remedy for this shameful malady in an ancient institution, justly abhorred, and he has sought in *mendicity* motives for justifying and for regretting *slavery*. True it is, that if one of the ten thousand slaves who were maintained in the palaces of Lucullus, should return among us, and find himself in our public streets near one of these repulsive creatures, covered with rags and ulcers, assuming the plaintive accent of grief, or the rending cry of famine, to draw from the pity of the passenger a piece of the smallest coin, he would turn his eye away with disgust, and struck with aversion for a country so shamefully degraded, he would be far from thinking on the weight of his chains. But it is not on this superficial view that the question can be decided. To prevent this humiliation of man, by making him an article of merchandise, is not the means of exalting human nature, nor will we render it better, if, to the mendicity which corrupts only the beggar, we substitute slavery, which corrupts at once the slave and his master. Besides, mendicity is an evil rather afflicting for society, than for him who has adopted this shameful resource. The condition of the beggar, so deplorable in appearance, is not at all what it seems to be. The beggar is a sort of low comic performer, who lives by the emotions which he is able to excite, and who laughs in his sleeve at the pity which he inspires. This trade requires him only to make one effort, that of surmounting shame. This step once got over, the life of the beggar has so many charms, that he would find it impossible to quit it for any other. He is a stranger to all the burdens, and to all the restraints of society. He enjoys the liberty and the independence of savage life, amid all the conveniences and comforts of civilization; pay without labour, and enjoyment without fatigue. We need not hope then that a man, who has once descended to this condition, will ever be recalled to the habits of a life of labour and subordination. Yet, on the other hand, to confine a man because he has begged, to deprive him of his liberty for a fixed period, because he has exposed his misery and implored aid, has always appeared too severe a regulation, the execution of which has frequently given occasion to a number of arbitrary vexations.

What measure then shall we employ against the evil of mendicity? This disorder, it would appear, is one of those which we must seek to prevent, rather than to suppress. Much may be done to prevent mendicity, by opening the most easy access to labour in all the different branches of industry; by allowing it to circulate from one place, and one employment, to another, with the most perfect freedom; and by not seeking, through encouragements or at-

artificial advantages, to draw it into a direction which it would not take of itself. In such a state of things, it is impossible that a man in health should want employment, unless prevented by bad conduct or idle inclinations. Although even society should find itself in the situation most unfavourable to the poorer classes, that in which the number of labourers exceeds the demand for them; even in this case the wages would be reduced as low as possible, but this reduction of wages would affect the whole of the class of labourers; and one individual would not be more exposed than another to a total want of employment. He would have no title, more than another, to demand from society a gratuitous assistance; and every extraordinary assistance which he would obtain would be a preference obtained, without any reasonable motive, over all other individuals of his class, whose lot is the same, and who have the same difficulties to struggle with.

This wise police then being once established, all that remains to be done will be to suppress whatever can tend, in one way or another, to encourage idleness and want of foresight: the two high roads which lead to beggary.

Prejudices which took their rise in ages of poverty and idleness, have perverted the natural disposition of the people to foresight; they have destroyed that salutary anxiety, the best spur to labour and to private economy; they have disposed men to indolence, by holding out to view a secure asylum for their old age; and by thus relieving them from all care of the future. These institutions, created by a false humanity, and by a blind piety, must be abolished gradually, and with due precautions. By preserving retreats for those unfortunate beings, whom natural infirmities condemn to inaction, we shall have satisfied every demand that humanity can make from the justice of government; and as this unfortunate class of men is necessarily confined within a circle drawn by nature, we shall not have to fear that such aids should ever tend to augment the number of idle hands to whom they shall be offered. Leaving to individual beneficence every means of collecting and bestowing with discernment the aids which it destines for those, whom inevitable accidents have plunged suddenly into wretchedness, the police ought severely to prohibit all almsgiving in the streets, and public places, as bestowed without sufficient information. Whoever gives alms without examination and without precaution, encourages one of the disorders most hurtful to industry and morals: he becomes an accomplice of mendicity, and of all the evils which follow in its train: he is guilty of a real offence against social order. I am surprized to find, in an age of ignorance and superstition, a law of Edward III. King of England, "which forbids every one, under pain of imprisonment, to give any thing, under the title of a work of piety or charity, to those who are able to work, in order not to encourage idleness and sloth among the workmen." It is true, that in those times the excessive donations bestowed upon the poor, had multiplied and emboldened beggars and idlers to such a degree, as to alarm government; and to this cause we must ascribe the bloody laws which were passed against them at this period. The suppression of monasteries, the reformation, and other political circumstances, made all these measures be revoked, and caused the English government to run into a quite opposite extreme, by establishing that fatal *poors rate*, which, very far from curing or stopping the evil for which it has been created, is, on the contrary, compelled to follow the fearful progress which it causes it to make.

If it was believed necessary to employ some punishment for repressing mendicity, it would be doubtless more easy and more effectual to direct it against him who gives the alms, than against him who receives them.

Yet we must not hope, even under such a system, that there would exist no longer other poor, than those who should have become so by bad conduct or want of foresight. Many will still deserve that an helping hand be held out to them, and will require only a little aid to make them again become useful members of society. A family more numerous than common, a long illness, fire, and a thousand other accidents, against which all human prudence must fail, will still drag into an abyss of misery many innocent victims. But for the care of seeking out these honest poor, and of recognizing them amid the crowd of those who are attracted by offered succour, government must rest upon the active and watchful beneficence of individuals. If the high civilization of society multiplies the sources of unhappiness, it tends also to render more acute the sensibility of those who are in easy circumstances, and to inspire a more anxious desire of relieving the sorrows of others. Measures taken by government to relieve these private misfortunes, would fall almost always where they ought not, and would extend the evil which they were designed to remedy.

In some states of small extent, government has attempted with success establishments for receiving the indigent, and for subjecting them to regular labour; but in these states, there is less danger of being deceived in the distribution of aids. The police of such small countries may easily procure information concerning each individual, it can search into and follow his conduct, and keep him continually within the reach of observation; government there being hardly any thing more than the management of a family; and possessing such a proximity to all the citizens, as may enable it to descend into particular details respecting every one of them.

But *work-houses*, conducted on the vast dimensions which a great state would require, however regularly administered, would be necessarily hurtful, at least if they were not perfectly useless. The produce of this *forced* labour coming to market in competition with the produce of *voluntary* labour, would infallibly lower somewhat the wages of the latter. If they lowered them below the rate necessary for the subsistence of the workman and his family, then the institution would be highly pernicious, since, in the view of procuring a better subsistence to the vicious and idle, it would have driven from employment some portion of the honest and laborious class. If this increase of produce did not reduce wages below what would furnish simple necessaries, then, altho' the institution tended always, to a certain point, to discourage active industry in favour of vice and idleness, it would deserve less to be blamed as hurtful, but at least it should be abolished as completely useless. This, in fact, would be the clearest proof that society was in a capacity of absorbing much more *free* labour: that it was not supplied with as many paid workmen as the demands of the market admitted of; that, of consequence, all these pensioners, whom government had undertaken to set at work, would naturally have found employment for themselves, had they been disposed to seek it. Government would thus have been at pains to accommodate their indolence and inactivity, not to supply any real want of labour. Thus, such an institution, in all cases, tends to blunt, more or less, that *stimulus* so powerful

ful and so energetic, that principle of life and growth in the social body, which keeps the industry of the lower orders continually awake.

Notes à la traduction de la Richesse des Nations.

Journal of a TOUR *over Land from* INDIA *in* 1785 *.

By Ensign THOMAS CURRIE. *Never before published.*

Anecdotes—Travancore — Portuguese Priest— Anjengo—Collorg--Cochin —Itinerary across the Peninsula.

REACHED Ulundoorpettah at 11 A. M. At this village we found the inhabitants remarkably averse to providing us with different articles; after repeatedly having sent into the village (having halted a few hundred yards from it) to procure what we wanted, and been constantly refused, we at last sent in a part of our guard, with their arms, to take the cutwal † prisoner, which they very soon effected, and brought him to us, where he was kept prisoner, until we were provided with every article we were in need of. To punish him, in some degree, for his insolence, we obliged him to run after us for several miles, taking care to bring up his *rear* with fixed bayonets. It is necessary to observe, that in travelling through any part of his highness the Nabob of Arcott's country, the Hamildar of every village where you halt is obliged to find you straw chaties‡, and wood for nothing, all of which are charged to the circar‖: milk, sheep, fowls, &c. at a price fixed by government.

Pallywood.—The Monigar * of this village (a Bramin) by his incivility, and much against our inclinations, again forced us to make use of arms, in order to bring him to a proper sense of duty.—This fellow, upon our arrival, made most of the inhabitants shut themselves up in their Pagoda§, and refused to provide us with any thing, altho' all required of him was only a few eggs and a little milk.—In order to teach him discretion hereafter, and to punish him for his unprovoked insolence, we obliged him to take one of our trunks upon his head, and carry it as a common cooly; this we made him do to the gate of Travancore (27 miles) where we discharged him without any reward whatever, but first explaining fully the cause of such treatment.

This was not only an outrageous insult to his holy order, but would require a length of time, by washing and praying, before he could be properly purified, so as to be again admitted to the *Sanctum Sanctorum*; The Bramins are so very superstitious, that if they even rub a European in passing, they will instantly wash, supposing by their touch they are polluted.

In our passing through the gate, the guard was turned out, who saluted us as we passed. On our entering, we were met by all the principal people of the village, who conducted us to the choultry, at the farthest end of it. Here we had a misunderstanding with the comman-

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* As this journal is of considerable length, and not equally interesting throughout, we have contented ourselves with extracting such parts as seemed likely to afford either information or amusement to our readers.

† Next person in power to the Hamildar (who is a kind of governor of the village) and obliged to see all his orders put in execution.

‡ Earthen pots. ‖ Revenue.

* A monigar is a person appointed to the charge of a village the smallness of which does not require a Hamildar.

§ A place of worship.

mandant, who wished we should pay him the first salam‡ (a matter of much consequence amongst these people;) but this we did not choose, which was told him in presence of his attendants, and by them was deemed a very great affront. The Colonel, as he stiled himself, took his leave very abruptly, much offended with our conduct. But upon his understanding we had letters for his Rajah, he sent a message, requesting he might have leave to speak with us, which was immediately granted; the colonel soon returned, salaming to the very ground, begging he might be forgiven, and desiring to know what things we wanted, with which we should immediately be provided.

This little kingdom is divided by a wall, mounted with guns and flanked by square towers, which extends from the summits of two hills, composing part of a chain of mountains, which, except in two or three places, fortified in the same manner, render it inaccessible from the Carnatic, and great part of the Mysore country.

The Rajah of Travancore keeps up an army of about twelve thousand men, dressed and armed in the manner of our Sepoy battalions, and has a good many European officers of all nations in his service; but as their pay is small, and they are subject to great inconvenience from the prejudices of the inhabitants, there are few (if any) of ability in their profession.

On the 17th marched from Travancore. After marching about ten miles, through a beautiful and fertile country, in the highest cultivation, we halted to breakfast under a large Banyan tree, on the bank of a large tank, where we had some, (but unsuccessful) shooting at Teel.—After refreshing the Palanquin boys and coolies about an hour, marched again, and soon reached the beach, alongst which we continued our route till we arrived at the village of Polum, where we were allowed to lodge in the church: on this coast (Malabar) there are no buildings purposely for the benefit of travellers, as on the coast of Coromandel; therefore they are permitted to lodge in their places of worship, at one end of which there is a small space appropriated to their images, &c. which are concealed by a curtain drawn across.—The other part exactly resembling a barn, neither form nor seat in it.—Their * padrys are mostly † half casts, and generally very illiterate, appointed by the bishop of Goa, with a view of making converts, but seldom succeed with any but the refuse of the people.

On our march from Polum, which we left the 18th, frequently observed great variety of soils, the cause of which we could not comprehend: In the course of every two or three hundred yards, observed the colour of the soil different, sometimes black, sometimes white, and in one particular place, the soil of which was in some parts sandy, in others clayish, and of a bright scarlet colour.

After a tedious, and fatiguing march for our people, along a heavy sandy beach, we arrived at the village of Colachie; where we found all kinds of provisions waiting us, by order of the Rajah, whose particular directions were, that we should neither pay for fowls, firewood, nor eggs.—It is but justice to the inhabitants of this little kingdom, to acknowledge, that we found them particularly assidous to oblige, and afford us their assistance. Some of our coolies having deserted at Polum, we were under the necessity of applying to that village for others; the good people no sooner heard of our dis-

‡ Salute.

* Priests,

† Children by a native and European.

distress, than several volunteers turned out to carry our trunks to the next village, and in this manner they transported our luggage with the greatest good nature and cheerfulness.—About half past six A.M. on the 18th we left Colachie.—On our approach to every village we past, we were met by the principal man, attended by a fresh set of relief coolies, who positively refused any reward for their trouble; altho' we repeatedly offered them money, they would not accept of a single shilling, said it was the orders of their Rajah, and they could receive no reward. This was a singular novelty to be found amongst Indians. So different is it in the Carnatic, that you are often obliged to compel them by force, before you can have assistance, or supplies of any kind. But in justice to his highness the Nabob, it must be confessed, his orders are, that every thing wanted by an officer passing through his country, shall be found him at the accustomed price.

In this day's march we crossed in boats at the foot of two large rivers (Cullyturie and Neyatungarie,) the banks of which, rising with a gentle ascent for some hundred yards, were beautifully covered with a variety of trees.—Halted this morning at a church to breakfast, where we found a Portuguese paddry; we invited the Rev. father to drink coffee with us, which he did with seeming satisfaction.—He complained of the smallness of his living, which he said was only 75 rupees per ann. paid by the bishop of Goa; and regretted he had it not in his power to show us that civility he wished. His parishioners, on account of his small sallary, made an annual contribution for him, which he said, sparingly afforded him the common necessaries of life. The Malabar language differed so much on this coast, from that spoken on the coast of Coromandel, that our servants with difficulty understood it. In this day's march, about 24 miles, we numbered 18 churches, 7 of which were under the jurisdiction of *our friend*, which he visited occasionally, generally staying one week with each at a time.

The paddry was so obliging as send the key of his own dwelling-house on with us next day, as he knew the church to be in bad repair, which, in case of rain, we should have found very inconvenient *.

Marched about six this morning (20th.) This part of India resembles Europe more than any other I have yet seen: all along the coast there are high grounds, entirely covered with wood, not of thorns, and briars, as on the coast of Coromandel, but of trees, and shrubs, of different species; beautiful, and extensive valleys, intersected with large spacious rivers, and inclosures in the highest cultivation. The inhabitants seem perfectly happy, and plentifully supplied with every necessary to make life comfortable.

The morning of the 22d arrived at Anjengo about one o'clock; not finding it possible to be accommodated with a vessel from this direct to Bombay, we determined to leave it immediately.—Anjengo is a small square fort, without a ditch, and of little strength, where there are two or three invalid serjeants, with a few sepoys, from the establishment of Bombay, there is likewise sent from that presidency, a chief, and council, for the management of the pepper trade; which has decreased for some years past, and now hardly pays the expence of the establishment.—On the 23d left Anjengo, and arrived at Coilong (a Dutch factory) about four p. m. after a pleasant march of twenty miles. The country we marched through this day exceeds any thing

* At every church there is a small house, for the reception of the paddry when he chooses to be there.

thing I have yet seen in India, for beauty and variety of prospect; full of woods, hills, dales, intersected with large rivers, and numberless inclosures in the highest state of cultivation.

Coilong is situated at a rocky point, projecting into the sea; is of an irregular form, has a very shallow ditch towards the land, is of very little strength, and seems to be at present much neglected by the Dutch; has little or no trade, which has been transferred to Cochin. There is an officer and a few sepoys in the place, and only one gentleman for the management of the company's business, (Mr Rosier.)

After a run of two days, we arrived, the 26th, at Cochin, the principal Dutch settlement on the coast of Malabar. In this garrison we got very conveniently accommodated, and at a reasonable rate, in an inn, which we discovered to be under the patronage of the governor, to whom the landlord paid a very high rent; we soon learnt, that the governor prohibited every person but the inn-keeper from disposing of merchandise, or any article, within the walls or environs of the fort, and that all persons were to supply themselves from him; however, we thought proper to break through these rules, and provided ourselves with our sea stock at a much cheaper rate than we could possibly have done at the Dutch governor's retail shop.

Names of the different halting places, with the distance (miles English) from Madras, across the peninsula, to Coilong.

From Madras to St. Thomas's mount	9
Inn	9
Walajabad	22
Conjeveram	8
Trivalore	15
Wandiwash	15
Velimoor	12
Vikirivandi	12
Viliparam	10
Trivanalore	15
Ullundoorpettah	15
Coidoor	15
Volcondah	16
Uttaloor	18
Swagemveram	15
Banks of the Coleroon	8
Trichinopoly	2
Verimallie	22
Touramcouchie	16
Meleore	30
Madura	15
Trimungalum	12
Vendipittah	22
Chittoor	26
Coilpettah	15
Mitylumpettah	15
Palamcottah	30
Naganachara	23
Travancore	27
Polum	17
Colachie	15
Pillymully	24
Villidorny	23
Anjengo	14
Coilong	20
Total miles from Madras across the peninsula to Coilong,	582

(*To be continued.*)

Defence *of* Doubts *on* Cæsar.

SIR,

I Was glad to find, in your number for December, that my doubts, in regard to the authenticity of a passage of Cæsar's relation of his own exploits, had drawn forth the sensible reply of your correspondent Z.

His general grounds, upon which he establishes the veracity of Cæsar, are well stated; and none but the most *credulous* sceptic would be inclined to dispute that the narration of Cæsar is, *in general*, founded upon fact. But, without pretending to impeach his *general veracity*, one may still be allowed, without much im-

pu-

putation of *credulity* or *incredulity*, (as you chuse to interpret it) to suspect a small degree of falsification in regard to the *circumstances* or *embellishments* of the story, were it no more than in rendering a particular feature more prominent than in its just and exact proportion.

From the general modesty of Cæsar's narrative, he appears incapable of the ridiculous, vain-glorious *fanfaronade* of some of our modern Cæsars: nor do I conceive he could have been capable of drowning 20,000 of his enemies, in a lake created expressly for the purpose. And yet, do not we find such narrations hazarded, even in defiance of the check of the general diffusion of the printing press?—neither do I suppose that such a narration runs the least risk of being called in question by any collateral journals sent to their private friends by the inferior officers of the army; nor do I conceive it a very improbable conclusion, that, supposing a Pompey, not merely to dispute the supreme authority with this Cæsar, but even to wrest it from him, national vanity might still maintain a propensity to swallow, with a greedy faith, this and similar wonders; and that, notwithstanding of the reclamation of surrounding and enlightened independent nations; a check which Roman vanity experienced not from the days of Cæsar.

I have to observe, that your correspondent Z. has widely mistaken the object of my doubts. In his last paragraph he supposes me to call in question the truth of the disgrace of a Roman army, in being made to pass under the yoke by the Swiss Tigurine canton (the canton of Zurich,) after the loss of their general, the consul Lucius Cassius, and of Lucius Piso his lieutenant, great grandfather of Cæsar's wife, who were both killed in the engagement.

Now, Sir, so far from disputing this statement of Cæsar's (*which*, as Z. justly observes, *would be to admit little short of a palpable absurdity*,) if there is any such thing as truth in history, I should be disposed to attach to such a statement the most steady faith; and that, simply upon the *admission* of Cæsar, or of any other Roman. My reasons are so glaringly obvious, that it would be insulting your readers to dwell upon them. But, though I am not fool enough to question facts, in themselves credible, of which the admission has been extorted, in despite of the dictates of national vanity; yet I am not at all disposed to pay such implicit deference to the authority of names, which we have been taught to venerate as school boys, as to swallow facts in themselves improbable, where national vanity gave an interest in falsification.

I do not dispute the general truth of Cæsar's successful campaign against the Swiss; though, as to the *minutiæ* of numbers, and such lesser circumstances, it would be perhaps *an indulgence*, to grant to Cæsar's commentaries an equal degree of credit as to a British gazette, sifted, as the latter must be, by the prying zeal of a parliamentary opposition: neither am I disposed to dispute the outlines of the particular fact (about *whose circumstances* I hesitate,) namely, that, after three fourths of the Swiss had crossed the Arar (or Saone,) to the side where Cæsar was, Cæsar, crossing this river, in a right march, with three legions, surprised, and attacked, and defeated, the other fourth, who could get no assistance from the other three fourths of their countrymen. The only questionable part of the relation is, the very *fortunate circumstance*, that this defeated part of the Swiss army should entirely consist of this identical canton of Zuric, giving Cæsar the opportunity of becoming *the happy instrument* of thus avenging, at one and the sam,

time

time, both the public injuries of the Roman name, and the private ones of his own family. It is indeed true, that Switzerland was divided into only four cantons; and, as it seems probable that this kind of division might regulate the order of march, so that each canton kept in a separate body, the chances against any particular canton being last in crossing the Saone was only three to one: yet so it fortunately happened, *sive casu, sive consilio Deorum immortalium*, says Cæsar; by which we see that the interest taken in *clapping a judgement upon the back* is not entirely of modern origin.

Your correspondent *Z.*, in his penult paragraph, does indeed bespeak a sort of *quarter* for this *happy coincidence*, in telling us, *it is not in itself so remarkable as many others then familiar to the Romans*. I indeed cordially agree with him, that the Romans must of necessity have been familiarized with such happy coincidences, *in the relations of their generals*; among whom the character of *Fortunatus* was much more affected than that of *Sapiens*.

Yours, &c. *F.*

P. S. Your correspondent *Z.* ought to observe, that I am not the first who has started doubts as to Cæsar's colouring of his facts. One of our poets (tho' I cannot at present specify *who*, or *where*) has long ago called in question the exact authenticity of Cæsar's account of his adventures in Britain: I recollect only the words, *whispers Cæsar, he was beat.*

QUERY *respecting a Mode of improving the* PEAR TREE.

SIR,

I Had lately an opportunity of being in a garden, where I observed an old pear tree having part of its rind cut off; which wound describes a circle round the trunk, near the ground. On asking for what reason this was done, was answered, "It makes trees bear well, which would otherwise have no fruit."—Now, Sir, I would thank you to give this paper a place in any odd corner of your magazine, and would be obliged to any one of your philosophic readers, who will be so good as to account for the above, and who will, in so doing, confer an obligation on

A Lover of Physics.

From my Cote, in Graham's Dyke, by Falkirk, March 1806.

Manners of the Higher and Lower Orders in SCOTLAND, *in the year* 1749.

(*From a Tour, just published.*)

THE Scotch are in general very polite, and of free and easy address, and it is rare to find a man of that nation, of any rank but the very lowest of all, without some tincture of learning; for the pride and delight of every father is to give a liberal education to his son. The manner of teaching their boys differs little or nothing from ours; but they are strictly attentive never to let them read any book that can give them mean or bad ideas; and an observation I made shows that they retain the taste that they imbibe so early; for I took notice that there were not in any of their booksellers shops silly novels, romances, or any such trifling bombast authors as ours are mostly furnished with, but such as every man of polite literature would choose for his own library. The same caution is observed towards the women.

The discipline, which is never suffered to relax, in their universities, makes them fulfil the purpose for which they were instituted; the students being all ranked into classes, whom

whom the professors instruct as fully in all the arts and sciences as any school-boys are taught to know their lessons; the tutors have the direction of their classical learning, and take strict care of their morals. All the students are obliged continually to do their exercises before the whole university; so that ignorance or idleness are sure to be punished, at least with the utmost disgrace. No wonder, then, that the Scotch are accounted so wise a people; for if, amongst us, every man's capacity was improved to the utmost with care and judgement, what an immense decrease would there be of our present multitude of fools!

After the university, there are few of the gentry but what go abroad and visit most of the Courts in Europe, where, their understandings so well formed at home, are so still enlarged and corrected by their observations on the manners, laws, and governments of foreign nations, without bringing home any admiration of their vain or bad customs; and indeed their society is kept up with great politeness and pleasantness of conversation.

They live in continual rounds of company at one another's houses, I suppose entertaining seldomer or oftener in proportion of their estates; which would be an intolerable way of living, but that the master of the house minds his business, or follows his diversion, the same as if alone, and the visitors, on their part, have an entire freedom in disposing of their time how they please. They drink rather too much, but not in a brutal, sottish manner: for the women always stay in company, and join in giving their toasts, which are generally sentimental ones; and as most of these raise jocose ideas, so the glass goes about with good humour and cheerfulness enough. Part of the evening, too, is commonly spent in country-dancing, in which they excel: they never dance long together, but with great sprightliness: in large assemblies they form into sets of nine or ten couple each, one succeeding the other; in small companies they have but few country dances, and some of them keep constantly dancing horn-pipes, reels, &c., whilst the rest are sitting down.

Another good circumstance in their society is, that bad men are accounted no part of it; for, after any person has committed a notorious vile action, let his rank be ever so great, a visit of ceremony is all the correspondence that men of reputation care to maintain with him; whereas in England, the respect that successful villany meets with is one of the principal inducements to get money by wicked means.

Marrying for money is one of the miserable effects of avarice but little felt in Scotland. They have an old proverb, which I think a good one, that they commonly follow in the choice of their wives; i. e. *'Tis better to marry on a midden than a muit:* Better a woman of one's own acquaintance and neighbourhood than a stranger: so that she who has the best person and character is likely to have the best match in her own country, however small her fortune.

Lord Eglinton had fourteen sisters, part of whom married into noble, the others (all but two, that are not yet disposed of,) into very honourable families, though they had but 1000l. a piece.

I do not believe that the people of any age or nation were ever more religious observers of hospitality than the Scotch are at this day. The vast kindness I received during my illness, in many places where I was unknown, is a convincing proof to me of their humanity to strangers: and after I was known I was treated with a civility and generosity that I could have no pretence to, but

but in their politeness only. In England, most of them seem to avoid expence, and are therefore reckoned covetous; but it is their love of spending their fortunes generously at home that makes them averse to profusion abroad. The women of fashion are in general well favoured and genteel, very sprightly, and free from conceit and affectation; their only defect is, not having quite so much reserve and delicacy as is becoming to their sex. I guess what you have said before now, that I love to praise these people because they are Jacobites: but indeed you are mistaken; for those that I chiefly conversed with, and the inhabitants of the western country, (where I was,) are almost to a man attached to the present Government. It is remarkable, that in Whig countries, where no particular influence prevails, they choose such representatives as will oppose the measures of the Ministry that are pernicious to the interest of the people, and consequently weaken the establishment of this royal family; whereas the members chosen for the Jacobite counties are all devoted to the Court.

That you may believe their virtues, I must tell you what I thought their blemishes, or appeared rather as foils to their good qualities; they take a native pride and pleasure in their pedigrees, which, I believe, are of great antiquity, as they are always careful to preserve their records, which they embrace every opportunity to boast of and illustrate. But it has this good effect, that few of them care to stain their own, by marrying into low or base families, and abroad they are better received on that account. They are very opinionated, and cannot bear to let their judgements be overruled, even in matters of the smallest concern; so that it is not uncommon, in ordinary discourse, to hear a trifling assertion supported with syllogisms and scholastic disputations: and it is their extreme misfortune, that presbytery is their established church, for it is held in general disesteem amongst them of superior rank; and indeed men of sense and education cannot well conform to it, for the presbyterians worship God as if they thought him an odious Being, whom the least decency would offend.—Like the Indians that pray to the devil, their disregard of the religion of their country makes them think the less of religion in general; so they are apt to form their principles upon systems of natural philosophy and the writings of the moralists, who represent virtue as independent of religion, of which Lord Shaftesbury is in the greatest esteem. Natural philosophy may certainly teach a man to perform his part in society with decency, but surely religion is the only foundation upon which virtue can stand secure.

The common people are such, in outward appearance, as you would not at first take to be of the human species, and in their lives they differ but little from brutes, except in their love to spiritous liqors. They are extremely indigent, but had rather sustain poverty than labour. They have an implacable spirit of revenge; of which several instances happened during my stay there; but I know not whether that should be mentioned to their dishonour, since men have naturally as strong an excess of hatred at receiving an injury as their abhorrence is to do one: forgiveness being the most refined doctrine of christianity, which none can embrace but such as are capable of perceiving its excellency and blessedness. They are vastly superstitious, and bigotted to their kirk with a most furious zeal, which at their instigation was suffered to prevail over the episcopal church at the time of the

the Revolution, with a political view of gaining the affections of the people; and for a pretence of extirpating the Bishops, whom the Stuarts had placed there, and who might well be suspected of retaining their fidelity and attachment to that family. As the rabble established the kirk, they think they have the sole right to govern it; so that whenever a Minister is appointed that has not their approbation, they all rise and bring firebrands to the church and parson's dwelling house, threatening to destroy both if he persists in his nomination; and during the ferment, should the minister attempt to officiate, they would tear him to pieces. In this state of war, the whole parish continues till the minister is changed or confirmed in his living, and the people awed into peace and acquiescence. Mr M'Dowald's parish was in this situation when I was there; and several more places were in the same confusion on this account.

Having always heard that these peasants were entirely subservient to their lairds, I wondered at their excessive insolence; but I believe where liberty is, mobs will be there also, its constant and only disagreeable companions. Their nastiness is really greater than can be reported: under the same roof, and often but with one door to all, are the stable, cow-house, and dwelling place, without window or chimney; if they have the latter, it is generally covered, to keep in the smoke, the warmth of which is very pleasant to them; and I could not but imagine that their way of living has a real effect upon their countenances; for the children, I observed, have good complexions and regular features, but the faces of the men and women are coloured like smoke, their mouths wide, and their eyes sunk, exactly as one pulls one's face when in the midst of a cloud of smoke. They wear their hair so long, that it almost hides their faces, and covers great part of their bodies. They use no shoes and stockings but on Sundays, and then they carry them in their hands to the entrance of the church-yard, where they put them on, and pull them off again as soon as service is over. The petticoats of the women seldom reach so low as their knees: they marry young, and are very prolific; so that in England what would be thought an immense, is there reckoned but a moderate family. But their rudeness is beginning to go off, and they are already pretty well civilized and industrious in the trading towns, where knowing the use of money has made them eager enough to acquire it. Their progress in husbandry I mentioned before; and Dumfries, I told you, is in a fair way of trade, a little town called Paisley receiving about two hundred thousand pounds a year for linen, which a few years ago had little or no manufacture; and at Kilmarnock they have set up manufactures with surprising success, of carpeting, rugs, and broad cloth, which till lately they had been obliged to furnish themselves with out of other countries; and Glasgow has launched out into every branch of trade, and extended its commerce all over the world. *Europ. Mag.*

Some Particulars respecting the late JAMES CANDLISH, M. A. & F. P. S. *of the* UNIVERSITY *of* EDINBURGH.

MR CANDLISH, whose profound knowledge of medicine and the learned languages is well known in the University of Edinburgh, was born in 1760, in the parish of Dalrymple and county of Ayr. His parents were the respectable and industrious possessors of a small farm, called Porclewan, the property of the Earl of Cassilis. With a laudable

ble ambition, not unfrequently found among that class of people in Scotland, they sent their son James to the grammar school of Ayr. There Mr Candlish soon distinguished himself, by a modest deportment, and unremitting assiduity in his studies. Mr Tennant, the rector, a man of singular benevolence and worth, employed him, after he had made some proficiency, in forwarding the labours of the younger part of his scholars; and in this situation, aided by the skill of one of the most successful teachers in Scotland, Mr Candlish became so thoroughly grounded in the elementary branches of classical learning, that he displayed a manifest superiority over the greater part of his contemporaries, both in the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh.

The grammar school of Ayr, to which Mr Candlish owed so much, has long been a valuable seminary. It now forms a branch of a larger academy, containing not fewer than four hundred students! it still retains its former respectability, and is taught by the same able master. When we assert that Mr Candlish made a distinguished appearance in this seminary; the assertion is neither lightly hazarded, nor meant to convey a small share of praise. Among his cotemporaries in this school were some of the most respectable classical scholars in the kingdom, Dr Smith, Dr Patterson, Mr Cathcart, Mr Fergusson, and many other gentlemen still surviving, were nearly of the same standing, and under the same master; and the least that can be said of them, is, that there are few persons better qualified, either by learning or talents, to adorn the useful professions which they have chosen.

Mr Candlish entered the college of Glasgow about the age of 19, and seems then to have had a view of qualifying himself for the profession of the Church. The course of study for this purpose is at once tedious and expensive; a circumstance which induced him to apply himself to private tuition as the means of his support. By this expedient, young men of narrow fortune are often enabled to acquire a compleat and regular education: while, in the mean time, their labours are highly beneficial in perfecting their own knowledge, and instructing gentlemen of greater wealth, who, in future life, sometimes patronise their quondam tutors.

This, however, never happened to Mr Candlish: he received no advancement from the aid of any patron, but in every step of his progress thro' life, was the sole artificer of his' own fortune. Conscious of merit, he cherished a certain pride of independence, which could brook no solicitations for the interest of men of superior rank. He obliged many, but would consent to lie under obligations to very few.

This temper, so unpropitious to his views in the church, was accompanied with a certain bias both in his religious and political opinions, which gradually weakened his prospects of advancement in that line; and at last put an end to all desire in himself of embracing the clerical profession.

Having thus laid aside his views towards the church, Mr Candlish, about the year 1788, left Glasgow and entered this University. His plan seems now to have been directed to improvement in some branches of medical knowledge, which he had hitherto but imperfectly studied; and to place himself more nearly to the road of medical practice in whatever field might open for his reception.

Here he supported himself in the way he had done in Glasgow, by private tuition. The medical students, who are here so numerous, were the first to appretiate Mr Candlish's clasica-

classical learning; and they found in him a faithful and able assistant in forwarding their preparation for a degree. Tho' there were several competitors with him in this line, he uniformly met with the greatest encouragement; and soon after his arrival, he was admitted a member of the Royal Physical Society, where he took a respectable share in the debates. To this intense and unremitting labour did Mr Candlish confine himself for a period of upwards of thirty years: the concluding scene of his life happened on the 28th of April last, when he was seized with an apoplectic fit, while engaged in the business of the Society.

The severe drudgery of his lot, had been gradually encroaching on his health; it had already much impaired that cheerfulness and vivacity, which in his earlier years had rendered his society so acceptable to his companions. The labours of Mr Candlish, though uniformly approved of among his fellow students, were little known beyond that sphere, and were but scantily rewarded. None of the many essays which he read in the society, nor of the numerous volumes of theses which he has left behind him, were ever submitted to the view of the public. It is to be regretted, that of the multiplied labours of so distinguished a man, almost no fruit can be reaped by a wife and four children, whom, it is to be feared, he left in narrow circumstances. Those stern notions of independence, which we have already noticed as characterizing him, prevented both his friends and himself, almost upon every occasion, from making solicitations for his preferment. We recollect only a simple instance in which his acquaintances were permitted to mention his claims to the patrons of the University; on that occasion it was done at a season too late, and in a manner too feeble to be attended with any advantage. From the incidents of Mr Candlish's life, few and unimportant as they may seem, we may learn the useful but disagreeable truth, that we live in an age where merit alone will seldom lead to fortune: It would seem that men of the greatest worth and learning cannot safely neglect any honest art of securing the patronage of the great and powerful, since our manners are daily giving truth and currency to the adage of the selfish and luxurious Romans,

"Virtus laudatur et alget."

Mr Candlish's sudden death is the more to be regretted, as it is understood that he had undertaken an edition of Celsus, the celebrated Latin physician; a work much wanted in the medical world, and for which his habits of study peculiarly qualified him.

A Short Account of the Behaviour of the REBEL ARMY *at* HAMILTON *in* 1745, *in a letter to a Friend.*

WE have at last got a visit from your formerly troublesome neighbours, which we neither expected, desired, nor wanted. However, their stay was but short, but at the same time very troublesome. Upon Tuesday the 24th December, there came in here, 1900 horse and foot, tho' they gave themselves out for 2500. They were commanded, if I may call it so, by the Lords George Murray, Nairn, Elcho, Ogilvy, and Glenbucket and others. Upon the Wednesday morning, part of them went off for Glasgow; their Prince, the Duke of Perth, their French ambassadors, Lochiel and others, with part of the clans, came in both these nights; the people of the town, tho' greatly thronged, were in greater peace than on the Thursday's night, when the Camerons, Macphersons, and Macdonalds of Clan Ronald's party

party came up, (after having burnt some houses in Lismahague, and rifled one of the minister's houses; and had it not been for two of Lochmoidart's brothers, they would have laid the whole town in ashes, and plundered the country about :) and then indeed we felt the effects of an undisciplined, ungoverned army of Highland robbers, who took no more notice of their nominal prince or commander, than a pack of ill-bred hounds. The provisions, ale, and spirits, beginning to run short in the town, they threatened the people with death, or the burning of their houses, unless such victuals and drink were got as they called for, which victuals were not of the coarse sort, herrings, onions, and a butter, and a cheese, which we looked upon as their best food, such as they would not taste. The people of England have taught them such a bad custom, that they would scarce taste good salt beef and greens, the meanest of them calling for roast or fried fresh victuals; if such were not got, they treated the people very ill. My lodgers were so luxurious that they would not taste boiled pork, a little pickled, unless we would cause dress it in a frying pan with fresh butter. Amongst this set of ruffians there were some civil people, some of whom, my aunt and her two neighbours had the good fortune to get for lodgers. I had no less than 33 of them the last night, besides horses and naked wh——s.

Our subscribers, volunteers, and militia, were obliged to leave the place; amongst whom were your good brother and myself; so I had not the least trouble of them; tho' their three nights lodging, with what they stole from me, cost me about 6l. sterling. They have rifled several houses in this neighbourhood, and broke and destroyed what they could not carry off, particularly, Captain Crawfurd's, Thomas Hutton's, at Smiddy croft and Woodside.

The Prince went a hunting, upon Thursday in the Duke's park; he shot two pheasants, two wood-cocks, two hares, and a young buck, all which were carried in triumph. He dined at Chatleroy, where I saw him, but could not find out this angel-like Prince among the whole rabble till he was pointed out to me. While here, they stript the people of their shoes upon the street, and took what they thought proper for them, refusing to be hindered by any of their officers.

There was not any of this rabble, but what were possessed of plenty of gold, even the smallest boys. We were freed from these troublesome neighbours upon Friday morning the 27th; who left us nothing but an innumerable multitude of vermin, and their excrements, which they left not only in our bed-chambers, but in our very beds. The civilest kind held their d—ps over the stock of the beds, like crows sh——g over the nest. Our town smells of them yet; but the people's spirits are getting up, for while they were here, they looked like dead corps. They stopt us from a merry Christmas; but God be thanked, we were blessed with a merry New-year's-day. I wish you a happy New year, and peace, which we now begin to learn to value. All friends, being here assembled, join in good wishes and services to you, I am, &c.

Hamilton, 6th January, 1746.

N. B. That the facts contained in the above letter is attested to be true by some other persons, of undoubted credit, who live in Hamilton; and, that besides burning a house in Lismahague, which contained five families, they dragged a woman up and down the fields, who had lately brought forth a child, until she fainted, and then

some

some of them had as much humanity as to cast water on her face, and so let her lye till she recovered. These polite Highlanders, who keeped their sheets clean in the manner mentioned in the above letter, carried them off amongst their spoils.

Criticism on LEYDEN's *Scenes of Infancy; with etymological Remarks.*

SIR,

IN reading over Dr Leyden's Scenes of Infancy, which, in my estimation, is a delightful poem, I was particularly pleased with the following passages, viz.

1. The adieu to Aurelia, page 37, beginning with

"Ah! dear Aurelia, when this arm shall guide
Thy twilight steps no more by Teviot side."

"Those eyes, that still with dimming tears o'erflow,
Will haunt me, when thou canst not see my woe."

"But, sad, as he that dies in early spring,
When flowers begin to blow, and larks to sing;
When nature's joy a moment warms his heart,
And makes it doubly hard with life to part;
I hear the whisper of the dancing gale,
And, fearful, listen for the flapping sail, &c."

The name Aurelia is happily chosen for the designation of a rural sweetheart, as being synonimous with Chrysalis, or Nymph.

2. The Address to the Daisy. Page 43.

"Sweet daisy, flower of love! when birds are paired,
'Tis sweet to see thee with thy bosom bared;
Smiling, in virgin innocence, serene,
Thy pearly crown above thy vest of green."

The description is perhaps too luscious, as the epithet sweet occurs thrice in the first sentence; but the lark is loveliness itself.

"The Lark, with sparkling eye, and rustling wing,
Rejoins his widowed mate, in early spring;
And, as he prunes his plumes, of russet hue,
Swears, on thy maiden blossom, to be true.

3. The Story of Bessie Bell and Mary Gray. Page 55.

A veil of leaves the Redbreast o'er them threw,
Ere thrice their locks were wet with evening dew;
There the bluering-dove coos, with ruffling wing,
And sweeter there the throstle loves to sing;
The woodlark breathes, in softer strain, the vow,
And loves soft burden floats from bough to bough.

4. The Farewell to Walter Scott. Page 76.

"When half deceased, with half the world between,
My name shall be unmentioned on the green,
When years combine, with distance, let me be,
By all forgot, remembered still by thee."

5. The

5. The apostrophe to his native land. Page 93.

> " Land of my fathers! though no Mangrove here,
> O'er thy blue streams her flexile branches rear.
>
> Nor golden apples glimmer from the tree,
> Land of dark heaths and mountains! thou art free,"

6. The description of the hooded Erne. Page 99.

> " Majestic bird! by ancient shepherds stiled
> The lonely hermit of the russet wild." &c.

I am also well pleased with the thunder storm, the spectre ship, the bison, the serpent, Yarrow's flower, and Eugenia. But, upon the whole, I think the firstpart is the most poetical.

There are also a number of single lines uncommonly fine.

" When river breezes wave their dewy wings." Page 5.

" The war-horse wades, with champing hoofs in gore;" 7.

" That, like a living pea-flower, skimmed the ground." 10.

" The sun-beams swim through April's silver showers." 97.

" Floats the black standard of the evil power." 7.

" Studs with faint gleam the raven vest of night." 71.

" Rides the dim rock that sweeps the darkened sky." 99.

I have two remarks to make on what I reckon misapplications of words. Speaking to the nightingale, Dr Leyden says,

> Sweet bird! how long shall Teviot's maids deplore
> Thy song unheard along her woodland shore? Page 58.

Does not *deplore* mean, to grieve for the loss of a good, and not for the want of what we never possessed? A dethroned Sovereign may deplore the loss of his crown, but a subject can hardly be said to deplore the want of a diadem.

Still doom'd to prosper. P. 25.

To doom is to destine; but is it ever used, by good authority, as intimating future happiness? Seldom, if ever.

I cannot help thinking that Dr Leyden manifests too great a partiality for bells. (There are indeed many belles to whom a poet would hardly disavow attachment.) We meet with " Blue bell," page 9.— " Powdery bell," page 27. Of these I admit the propriety, as the petals are campanulate. The wild hyacinth and the heath blossom. For the same reason the " Crow bells," page 28, and " Primrose bell," page 85, may be tolerated, as possessing corollas, in a certain degree, bell-shaped. But " foam bells," page 10. " Sud-bells," or Furzepods, page 12, and Dewbell," page 30, are more beautiful in sound than descriptive of nature.

I come now to the grand object of this communication, which is, to rectify what I consider a mistake of Dr Leyden's. He says, " the wabret leaf, that by the pathway grew," (p. 9.) and subjoins in a note, " Wabret or Wabron, a word of Saxon origin, is the common name for the plantane leaf in Teviotdale." Now, Sir, as the broad-leaved plantane is generally found in hard soils, such as foot-paths or road sides, I conceive the names to be merely corruptions of Way-

Waybred, and Wayborn, *i. e.* produced in the path, or by the wayside. In the Encyclopædia Britannica it is spelled, for what reason I cannot divine, "Weybread." It reminds me of the country gardener, who accounted for the pansy violet, having obtained the name of "hearts ease," from its resembling the e'e (eye) of a hart. If any of your correspondents can give a more satisfactory etymology of Wabred, Wabron, Weybread, &c. I shall resign my pretensions to the discovery; if not, I hope to see my improvement adopted, in the new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, and in the next impression of the Scenes of Infancy. I could point out a few seeming imitations of the Pleasures of Hope in the course of the poem. But all true describers of nature must employ similar images, otherwise some of their descriptions will be less excellent,

I am, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

P.

Adventures of a TRAVELLER *in the* DESERTS *of* ARABIA.

(*From Griffith's Travels.*)

OUR party consisted of Mr H. Miss Marianne, myself, and an Armenian servant named Joannes.

The first division of the caravan was formed of about eighty camels, and between thirty or forty guards. Other camels, amongst which many were destined for Bagdad, joining us before we took our final departure, the whole number approached two hundred.

Amongst the guards were certain men called *Raffeeks*, who are Arabs of various tribes upon the Desart, with whom the head Schaik of a caravan enters into an agreement that they may accompany him on the journey, and protect him from being attacked or plundered by any party belonging to their tribe.

Whenever tribes, or parties belonging to tribes, meet with others who are not classed amongst their friends, hostilities commence; and when merchandise is under the protection of either, it depends upon the superiority of numbers, or success in the fight, with whom it may remain. It frequently happens, however, that rather than hazard a battle, a compromise takes place, and a tribute is paid for the goods; which are then permitted to pass over the territory of the tribe who pretend to the sovereignty.

To participate more securely in the profits which commercial adventures across the Desart present to the Arabs, many, perhaps the greater part of the tribes, station at Aleppo, as well as at other cities from whence caravans usually take their departure, some of their own people, expressly to act as *Raffeeks*. These Raffeeks carry with them the distinguishing flag of their tribe, and under favour of its safety is ensured. It is therefore customary for the principal Schaik of a caravan to hire as many Raffeeks belonging to those tribes inimical to his own (provided they are to be found,) as he judges it probable he may meet with on his route; and he cautiously avoids the territory or wells where he presumes those unfriendly parties may be stationed from whose tribe he has no Raffeek.

It is difficult to understand any other law by which the people of the Desart seem to be regulated than that of superiority in point of numbers; for as they have no fixed place of residence, it is natural to suppose there can be no territorial limits to any particular tribe, so precisely marked as to admit of a tax for possessing them; and it appears, therefore, that the mere chance of falling in with an inferior force constitutes the

the right of exacting tribute, or, in the true spirit of plunderers, a right of seizure. Whatever may be the standard by which they establish their privileges, the result is the same; and a caravan can only be preserved by the power of arms, or the protection of a Raffeek.

Our usual mode of proceeding was to set out about two o'clock in the morning, and continue travelling until nine, ten, or eleven, when an encampment was formed for the day; but it several times occurred that we were obliged to go on until five or six o'clock in the evening; and the fatigue of those days is not easy to be described.

The tent, arms, horse, baggage, and all the travellers, were placed in the centre of the encampment, formed when we halted, surrounded by the bales of merchandise, and these again encircled by the camels; which, to prevent their straying, have one of their fore-legs tied up. Whenever there is pasture for them, and this frequently occurs, they are allowed to graze until sun-set; at which time the keepers collect them together by a particular call, not unlike that of our herdsmen, and secure them in the manner above-mentioned.

Our sufferings and inconvenience seemed gradually to increase the farther we entered the Desart; the rays of the sun became daily more powerful, and the Simooleh or S. E. wind manifested itself frequently. The face of Mr H. was extremely blistered; mine, which had been still more exposed (because I could not submit to guard it by thick cotton handkerchiefs as Mr H. had done,) was sore; but the dear child, who had not been permitted to leave the Mohaffah, still continued tolerably well, and complained less than either of us. Our stock of provisions was much reduced; what remained was too dry to be nutritive, particularly some salted tongues, upon which we had placed great reliance: and our general fare was confined to rice. Now and then a hare was brought in: occasionally a Desart rat: and once our Schaik gave a liberal treat to all the caravan by killing a young camel.

The thermometer varied during the day, that is, from six o'clock in the morning to six in the evening, seven or eight degrees, from 96 to 104: but the nights were frequently cooled by northerly winds, and the mercury, at three o'clock in the morning, fell sometimes to 70.

We procured at Mesched Ali a supply of mutton and a small quantity of Arabs' butter: which, though rancid, and always full of hairs, was at this time truly acceptable. Our water was replenished, and in the night we advanced towards the south east. Soon after day-break scouts were ordered off in all directions; and upon the return of one of them we changed our course, and travelled due southward. The heat was for many hours oppressive beyond measure; the thermometer frequently, during the four last days, had risen to 108, and seldom fell lower than 90. In the evenings, however, a light breeze from the west and north-west refreshed our jaded spirits, and cooled our inflamed faces. We cautiously covered the dear Marianne with thick cotton handkerchiefs, and preserved her from the parching atmosphere as much as it was possible. To our great astonishment she supported both the heat and fatigue of the Mohaffa much better than either of us; and when the servant or Arabs complained, rallied them with great cheerfulness. Her little mouth was notwithstanding much blistered, and I often bathed it with camels' milk and water.

Penetrating still farther to the south, on account of some inimical tribes who were known to be in the vicinity, we found ourselves, on the third

third morning after leaving Mesched Ali, straitened for water. That which still remained in the skins was not only brackish, but dirty; and the constant evaporation rendered it hourly less potable.

An alarm of the approach of enemies was suddenly spread through our straggling party about noon. The guards and Raffeeks drew up in a line, and, after consultation, determined to proceed in front; which they did, shouting and dancing. Curious to observe what might occur, I took from the servant a musket, and advanced with the guards. A large party of men on foot, and others on camels, with lances and flags, were coming directly in front of our caravan; and, as they proceeded, those on foot quickened their step, to reconnoitre us more nearly. A number of shots were fired in the air on each side, and soon afterwards flags were displayed, which produced a parley. At length our Schaik advanced alone on horseback, armed with his lance and pistols, to meet the Schaik of the opposite tribe, who was on a camel; when, both dismounting, they saluted each other with much ceremony; and a general halt convinced us that no danger was to be apprehended from our new acquaintances, who proved to be a party of the powerful Schaik Tivinii, with whom a certain duty upon the goods was soon regulated in an amicable manner.

No spot upon earth more completely deserves the name of Desart than that where we remained during the whole day. Mr H. was extremely ill; and the hot wind affected us all severely. The water we had was so contaminated that we could not without reluctance taste it; and every thing conspired to render our situation dreadfully distressing.

The Arabs continued occupied great part of the night, and we set out later than usual. It appeared that we had travelled far from the path which led to those wells where it was intended we should halt; and, in spite of all the uneasiness we experienced, we were told that it was absolutely necessary to continue travelling until we should reach them. Hour after hour passed in fruitless expectation of coming to the long-wished-for ground; the sun darted his fiery beams with unusual ardor: the Simooleh stifled us with uncommon heat; and the dregs of our water were ineffectual to quench our violent thirst.

At length the caravan halted; and, to our inexpressible mortification, not in the vicinity of any wells. The same distress was therefore to be supported until the next day, when we were positively assured we should arrive at fresh water.

Mr H. and his daughter had for many days past travelled together in the Mohaffah, whilst I generally went on foot until the heat was too powerful, when I mounted the horse. During the three last days the poor animal suffered so violently, and was so lame for several hours together, that I relieved him occasionally, notwithstanding the extreme heat, and anxiously, though unsuccessfully, endeavoured to discover the cause of the lameness I observed. At length, on again taking up his foot, I accidentally touched the shoe, and the pain I felt instantly explained the cause of the poor horse's sufferings. The heat of the sand had rendered the iron too hot for the animal to support it; and what was truly distressing, we had no instruments with which we could remove it. When the ground was in some degree cooled by the breezes which restored our exhausted spirits in the evening and through the night, the horse recovered, but on each succeeding day of the journey he was doomed to similar distress.

The manner of passing the time during

during this halt may be easily imagined. Complaints were unavailing. We mixed vinegar with the little remaining water, to moisten occasionally our mouths. The dear child slept soundly from fatigue; and the departure of the caravan, which we hastened as much as in our power, was a moment of joy.

Little conversation took place between my companion and myself: he was very ill, and we both dreaded the return of noon, when in general the heated air began to affect us, and travelled on in silent hope of speedy relief.

At two o'clock P. M. the Simooleh blew stronger than usual from the S. E.; and on joining the Mohaffah, I soon observed an afflicting change had taken place in the countenance of my friend. It was now that, in aggravation of all my sufferings, I foresaw the impossibility of his long resisting the violently burning blasts which, with little intermission, continued to assail us. The thermometer hanging round my neck was up to 116; and the little remaining water, which was in a leathern bottle, suspended at the corner of the Mohaffah, had become so thick, resembling the residuum of an inkstand, that, parched and thirsty as I felt, I could not relieve my distress by any attempt to swallow it.

At length I perceived evident marks of our approaching the long-looked for wells, where some relief was to be expected. The hasty march of the leading camels and stragglers, all verging towards one point, convinced me we were not far from the place of our destination. Willing to communicate the glad tidings to my friend, I rode to him, and expressed my hope that he would be soon refreshed by a supply of water. He replied, "Thank God! but I am almost dead." I endeavoured to cheer his spirits, and then urging my horse, advanced to the spot where I observed the camels were collecting together. In about half an hour I found myself amongst a circle of animals greedily contending for a draught of muddy water, confined in a small superficial well about five feet in diameter. Pressing to the edge, I laid myself upon my belly, and by means of my hand, supplied myself with a fluid, which, however filthy in itself, and contaminated by the disgusting mouths of as many camels and men as could reach it, was a source of indescribable gratification. It is wholly out of the power of language to convey any idea of the blissful enjoyment of obtaining water after an almost total want of it during eight and forty hours, in the scorching regions of an Arabian desart in the month of July!

But this moment of gratification was soon succeeded by one of peculiar horror and anxiety. Scarcely had I quenched my thirst before the Mohaffah arrived. I flew with a bowl full of water to my friend; who drank but little of it, and in great haste. Alas! it was his last draught! His lovely child, too, eagerly moistened her mouth of roses, blistered by the noxious blast!

With difficulty Joannes and myself supported my feeble friend to where the tent had been thrown down from the camel's back. He stammered out a question respecting the time of the day; to which I answered it was near four: and requesting the Arabs to hold over him part of the tent (to pitch it required too much time,) I unpacked as speedily as possible our liquor-chest, and hastened to offer him some Visnee (a kind of cherry-brandy:) but Nature was too much exhausted! I sat down, and receiving him in my arms, repeated my endeavours to engage him to swallow a small

small portion of the liqueur. All human efforts were in vain! Gust after gust of pestilential air dried up the springs of life, and he breathed his last upon my bosom!

Let the reader of sensibility reflect upon the concomitant circumstances which attended this afflicting scene, and then refer to the sensations which will be created in his own breast, to form some idea of those which must have lacerated mine! Let him paint to himself a traveller, of an age alive to every feeling, in the midst of the Desart of Arabia, with the corpse of his respected friend, burnt to the appearance of a cinder, black, yet warm, on one side of him; and on the other, the daughter of that friend, the most angelic child that nature ever formed, unconscious of her loss, and with the prattle of innocence inquiring "where her dear papa was gone to?" It was a scene as little to be supported as described; and the honest tears I shed bore ample testimony to the wounded sensibility of my heart.

But a short time, however, could be allowed to assuage my grief or to indulge it. Who were to perform those last sad offices of friendship, so yet requisite, and so difficult? Who would undertake to prepare with decency for the grave the disfigured remains of my kind companion? Who would assist in these disgusting yet pious occupations? The servant and myself were all that professed the Christian religion, and we alone could execute its duties.

With as much propriety as the circumstances admitted, we therefore performed the melancholy task; and having induced the Arabs to dig a grave near the remains of a village not far from the wells, I directed the body to be carried there, following it with the dear Marianne, who knelt by me whilst I offered to God the pure effusions of a heart overwhelmed by distress, but submissively bowing to the decrees of his divine will!

Never can such a night as that I passed be blotted from my remembrance. The morning dawned but to renew my sorrows, and expose me to a repetition of dangers. The same fatigue attended me; the same pestiferous air awaited but mid-day to annoy me; but resistance and escape were impracticable.

Summoning, therefore, within me every sentiment of religion and philosophy, I rose to face my difficulties. Placing my little ward, now become my peculiar care, on one side of the Mohaffah, and suppressing my feelings at observing the vacancy on the other, I mounted my horse, and proceeded with the avant-guard of the caravan.

We travelled in the usual manner until near sunset, and experienced the same oppressive heat during great part of the day. As soon as we came to our ground, I endeavoured to repose myself under the tent, and waited with but little appetite for the dish of rice which the servant was preparing for our supper. A cry of fire soon aroused me; and upon enquiry, I discovered that Joannes, having incautiously made the fire near the Mohaffah, the wind had blown some of the light fuel into it, and one half of this retreat from the ardent rays of the sun was totally consumed. This additional misfortune was at such a moment particularly distressing; but I consoled myself on reflecting that one-half still remained to shelter the dear child, and made up my mind to the exposure I could now by no means avoid.

From the last wells we had proceeded in a direct line towards the river Euphrates, thro' a more uneven and more fatiguing country than any we had passed. The sand was loose, and blown into irregular hillocks, that impeded our progress considerably, and

we travelled less distance than usual.—Gusts of wind, and indeed continual strong breezes all night, covered us with sand, and proved inconceivably troublesome. It was here I saw many of those columns of sand, collected by a circular movement of the atmosphere, and appearing as a cone, lengthening and increasing in bulk to a prodigious height. The resemblance they bear to what the sailors term water-spouts, cannot fail of occurring to those who have noticed such phenomena at sea; and when they are multiplied in number, as is frequently the case, there is something peculiarly interesting, and even grand in the spectacle.

The next day brought us to the banks of that delightful river, which, taking its rise in the lofty and almost impenetrable mountains of Arrarat, separates the countries of Syria and Diarbekeer, passes through Arabian Irak before its junction with the Tigris, and then empties its waters, in an united stream, into the Persian Gulph.

Anecdotes of the late BUBB DODINGTON.—*From Cumberland's Memoirs.*

IN the adjoining parish of Hammersmith lived Mr Dodington, at a splendid villa, which, by the rule of contraries, he was pleased to call La Trappe, and his inmates and familiars, the monks of the convent; these were Mr Windham his relation, whom he made his heir, Sir William Breton, privy purse to the king, and Doctor Thompson, a physician out of practice; these gentlemen formed a very curious society of very opposite characters; in short it was a trio consisting of a misanthrope, a courtier and a quack. Mr Glover, the author of Leonidas, was occasionally a visitor, but not an inmate, as those abovementioned. How a man of Dodington's sort came to single out men of their sort (with the exception of Mr Glover) is hard to say, but though his instruments were never in unison, he managed to make music out of them all. He could make and find amusement in contrasting the sullenness of a Grumbletonian with the egregious vanity and self-conceit of an antiquated coxcomb, and as for the Doctor he was a jack-pudding ready to his hand at any time. He was understood to be Dodington's body-physician, but I believe he cared very little about his patient's health, and his patient cared still less about his prescriptions; and when, in his capacity of superintendant of his patron's dietetics, he cried out one morning at breakfast to have the *muffins* taken away, Dodington aptly enough cried out at the same time to the servant to take away the *raggamuffin*, and truth to say, a more dirty animal than poor Thompson was never seen on the outside of a pig stye; yet he had the plea of poverty and no passion for cold water.

It is about a short and pleasant mile from this villa to the parsonage house of Fulham, and Mr Dodington having visited us with great politeness, I became a frequent guest at La Trappe, and passed a good deal of time with him there, in London also, and occasionally in Dorsetshire. He was certainly one of the most extraordinary men of his time, and as I had opportunities of contemplating his character in all its various points of view, I trust my readers will not regret that I have devoted some pages to the further delineation of it.

In the higher provinces of taste we may contemplate his character with pleasure, for he had an ornamented fancy and a brilliant wit. He was an elegant Latin classic, and well versed in history ancient and modern. His favourite prose writer was Tacitus, and I scarce ever surprised him

him in his hours of reading without finding that author upon his table before him. He understood him well, and descanted upon him very agreeably, and with much critical acumen. Mr Dodington was in nothing more remarkable than in ready perspicuity and clear discernment of a subject thrown before him on a sudden; take his first thoughts then, and he would charm you; give him time to ponder and refine, you would perceive the spirit of his sentiments and the vigour of his genius evaporate by the process; for though his first view of the question would be a wide one and clear withal, when he came to exercise the subtlety of his disquisitorial powers upon it, he would so ingeniously dissect and break it into fractions, that, as an object when looked upon too intently for a length of time grows misty and confused, so would the question under his discussion, when the humour took him to be hyper-critical. Hence it was that his impromtu's in parliament were generally more admired than his studied speeches, and his first suggestions in the councils of his party better attended to than his prepared opinions.

Being a man of humble birth, he seemed to have an innate respect for titles, and none bowed with more devotion to the robes and fasces of high rank and office. He was decidedly aristocratic: he paid his court to Walpole in panegyric poems, apologizing for his presumption by reminding him, that it was better to be pelted with roses than with rotten eggs: to Chesterfield, to Winnington, Pulteney, Fox, and the luminaries of his early time, he offered up the oblations of his genius and incensed them with all the odours of his wit; in his latter days, and within the period of my acquaintance with him, the Earl of Bute, in the plenitude of his power, was the god of his idolatry. That noble Lord was himself too much a man of letters and a patron of the sciences to overlook a witty head, that bowed so low, He accordingly put a coronet upon it, which, like the *barren sceptre* in the hand of Macbeth, merely served as a ticket for the coronation procession, and having nothing else to leave to posterity in memory of its owner, left its mark upon the lid of his coffin.

He had his serious hours and graver topics, which he would handle with all due solemnity of thought and language, and these were to me some of the most pleasing hours I have passed with him, for he could keep close to his point, if he would, and could be not less argumentative than he was eloquent, when the question was of magnitude enough to interest him. It is with singular satisfaction I can truly say that I never knew him flippant upon sacred subjects. He was, however, generally courted and admired as a gay companion rather than as a grave one.

I have said that the dowager Ladies Stafford and Hervey made part of our domestic society, and as the trivial amusement of cards was never resorted to in Mr Dodington's house, it was his custom in the evenings to entertain his company with reading, and in this art he excelled; his selections however were curious, for he treated these ladies with the whole of Fielding's *Jonathan Wild*, in which he certainly consulted his own turn for irony rather than their's for elegance, but he set it off with much humour after his manner, and they were polite enough to be pleased, or at least to appear as if they were.

Dodington had a lyre, but he had hung it up, and it was never very high-sounding; yet he was something more than a mere admirer of of the Muse. He wrote small poems with great pains, and elaborate letters with much terseness of style, and some quaintness of expression: I have

I have seen him refer to a volume of his own verses in manuscript, but he was very shy, and I never had the perusal of it. I was rather better acquainted with his *diary*, which since his death has been published, and I well remember the temporary disgust he seemed to take, when upon his asking what I would do with it, should he bequeath it to my discretion, I instantly replied, that I would destroy it. There was a third, which I more coveted a sight of than of either of the above, as it contained a miscellaneous collection of anecdotes, repartees, good sayings, and humorous incidents, of which he was part author and part compiler, and out of which he was in the habit of refreshing his memory, when he prepared himself to expect certain men of wit and pleasantry either at his own house or elsewhere. Upon this practice, which he did not affect to conceal, he observed to me one day, that it was a compliment he paid to society, when he submitted to steal weapons out of his own armoury for their entertainment, and ingenuously added, that although his memory was not in general so correct as it had been, yet he trusted it would save him from the disgrace of repeating the same story to the same hearers, or foisting it into conversation in the wrong place or out of time. No man had fewer oversights of that sort to answer for, and fewer still were the men, whose social talents could be compared with those of Mr Dodington.

Scottish Review.

Controversy concerning the Election of a Mathematical Professor.

1. Professor Stewart's Statement of Facts.
2. Postscript to ditto.
3. Examination of ditto.
4. Report of Proceedings in the General Assembly.
5. Observations on the Nature and Tendency of the Doctrine of Mr Hume concerning the relation of Cause and Effect, 2d edition, 8vo. 5s.
6. Short Criticism on the Terms of the Charge against Mr Leslie, 8vo. 1s.
7. A Letter to the Author of the Examination of Mr Stewart's Statement of Facts. By Professor Playfair, 8vo. 2s.

Having, in our last, given an historical view of the leading facts connected with the affair of Mr Leslie, we shall now, according to promise, endeavour to give an impartial statement of the arguments employed on both sides. Here it might seem the most natural order, to begin with the party which made the reference.—But, as in consequence of the severe animadversions of their opponents, this party was constrained to assume rather a defensive attitude, and to employ themselves chiefly in repelling the charges advanced against them, it will be found much more convenient to begin with the statement of the complainers; and it shall be our object to compress our voluminous materials into as moderate a compass as possible. With the arguments, we shall endeavour to preserve the spirit in which they have been urged, but beg it to be understood, that we do not consider ourselves responsible for, or as in any degree giving our assent to, the language which may be put into the mouth of either party.——

It is now some years since a general combination was formed among a party of the Edinburgh clergy for the purpose of annexing to their present livings all professorships which should fall vacant beyond the circle

circles of medicine and law. There can be no occasion for attempting any proof of this fact, since all who have had the least occasion to observe the conduct of these gentlemen, it is perfectly notorious. The respectability of their public character, their situation on the spot, the assistance they could afford each other, and the success they had had met with in some late instances, all offered the fairest prospect of their views being crowned with success. But a sudden reverse had been experienced. In consequence of the favourable reception given by the Town Council to the representations of Messrs Stewart and Playfair, and of the approaching appointment of a layman to the Mathematical chair, their golden hopes were on the point of being frustrated, and a rule established, which, if not prevented, must render this favourite scheme wholly abortive.

Here then we find a clue which may guide us to the secret history of this extraordinary transaction. Mr Leslie's book had been ten months before the public,—it had passed through the hands of reviewers of the most opposite principles,—it had been read and applauded by the most eminent men of science throughout Britain,—it had been crowned by the Royal Society: but of all these none had ever criticised a word as the least exceptionable in a religious point of view; not one even of Mr Leslie's accusers had ever suspected or hinted any such thing, till the precise moment, when that gentleman's interest happened to come into opposition with theirs. From all which, we may fairly infer, that Mr Leslie's only offence against religion was the holding a professorial chair, to which one of their number had thought fit to aspire.

Before publicly denouncing Mr Leslie as an atheist, before taking a step which was to blast completely his character and prospects; were they not bound to give him some intimation of their proceedings, and some opportunity of justifying himself? Ought they not first to have procured a private conference, to have stated their objections, and requested an explanation? This is the rule of Scripture, and it is a rule every way worthy of its high original. Ought he not at least to have been made a party, and to have been heard publicly in his own defence? No! At the moment of presenting the protest, Mr Leslie had never heard of the violent measures pursuing against him, unless through common report, or the friendship of individuals.

In the same view, we find the Ministers attempting to revive their almost forgotten claim of *avisamentum*; a privilege which had never been exercised in the case of a Mathematical professor, nor, for many years past, in the case of any professor. It was at best a case of civil right, which was to be pursued in the competent court; nor could any thing be more preposterous, than making it, as it certainly was, the basis of a reference to the General Assembly. Besides, it was a a right which had been actually exercised in the present case. Their advice, though neither asked for nor desired, had been given, and that in a manner the most solemn and imposing that could be imagined. It had been given too, under the form of instrument, and stood engrossed in the council records.

In the doctrine of Mr Leslie's note, there was really nothing in the least exceptionable. The subject of his work was entirely *physical*; the passage to which the note relates was wholly employed in refuting an hypothesis of *physical intermedia*, which, by the bye, had been always considered as one of the strong holds of the Atheist. The note, therefore

fore, being a continuation of this passage, must, by all rules of fair interpretation, be understood to refer solely to physical causes. To have used the term in any other sense would have been a violation of all the common rules of reasoning; it would have been a species of insanity. Now, that between physical causes and effects there exists no necessary connection, is a doctrine which has been held, and zealously supported, by Bacon, by Barrow, by Clarke, by Butler, Reid, Gregory, Ferguson, Robison; in short, by all the greatest names in divinity and philosophy. It is a doctrine of which Mr Stewart himself, many years ago, published a full illustration; and which he had taught in his class without the least exception being taken by any one. When, in addition to this, we have a declaration from Mr Leslie, that he had considered cause solely as a subject of *physical* examination, and a solemn protestation against any irreligious inferences which might be drawn from his doctrine, we must acknowledge every reasonable ground of opposition to be completely obviated.—Even if this explanation had not appeared strictly philosophical, still it would be unfair not to give more credit to his solemn declaration than to our own doubtful comments on his words.

On the circumstances which attended the giving in the representation and protest, we quote the following strictures of Mr Stewart:

> Let Mr Leslie's accusers reflect on the circumstances of *their own conduct*, on the morning of his election. Let them remember, that it was at the critical moment when this gentleman,—a person who had never offended them, or at least whose only *conceivable* offence was his competition with one of *their* colleagues,—when he was flattering himself with the confident hope of obtaining, at length, the reward of a virtuous and laborious life, devoted from his earliest years to the pursuits of science, and not many days after the suffrages of the Royal Society of London had entitled him to lift up his head in this metropolis, as a man who had done honour to his native land;—it was at this moment, that all his future prospects were to be blasted for ever; the well-earned prize which he was about to receive, snatched from his grasp; and he himself—stigmatised as a disgrace to his parent church, proclaimed to be unworthy of belonging to any other, and pointed out to the scorn and execration of the wise and good in every quarter of the globe. Let me remind them, in the last place, that this charge of Atheism was deliberately and publicly preferred, with all the imposing solemnity of legal forms, within a few hours of the time when Mr Leslie's explanatory letter had been read in their hearing; and that in the act of presenting their written remonstrance to the Patrons of the University, the letter was not only *suppressed*, but no intimation was given that such a letter existed. Short Statement, p. 101.

Let us now consider a little the nature of that doctrine, the denial of which has rendered Mr Leslie the object of such a deadly persecution.—Mr Leslie is accused of denying "all such necessary connection between cause and effect as implies an operating principle in the cause."—Without enquiring whether Mr Leslie will admit this as a fair interpretation, we may rest assured, that the proposition which he is thus accused of impiously denying, expresses, in the clearest manner, the opinion which his accusers entertain on the subject. They must believe a necessary connection to exist in cases, where Mr Leslie can trace only an invariable sequence. Now, as we had before occasion to observe, Mr Leslie could not possibly be supposed to refer to any other than physical causes. They must therefore be understood as expressing their own, and requiring him to express his conviction, that between physical causes and effects there exists a necessary connection. And yet they could hardly be igno-

ignorant, that this is the very essence of the system of Spinosa; a system which has always been regarded by the best judges as one of the most dangerous modifications of Atheism. For, if physical cause and effect be connected together *necessarily*, that is, by a succession which no power human or divine can alter, the operation of the Deity must be necessarily set aside. This system, accordingly, although it acknowledges in name the existence of the Deity, is yet, by means of this very doctrine, really subversive of that fundamental principle of religion. It is impossible, indeed, in Christian charity, to suppose that this could actually be the doctrine of the ministers of Edinburgh, yet it seems equally impossible to annex to their words any other signification.

Mr Leslie had indeed been invited to come to the presbytery, and give an explanation of his language; that is, to enter into a metaphysical disputation with ten persons who had shewn a determined resolution to misinterpret every word he could say. Besides, observe the situation of Mr Leslie. He was well aware, that nothing less would satisfy his adversaries, than his implicitly subscribing the metaphysical dogma above examined: yet this it was impossible to do without really becoming what at present he was only accused of. He had been assured by the first lawyers and philosophers of this country, that the explanation he had given left no reasonable ground for further objection. His own character had been publicly aspersed. Insult after insult had been offered to the University, to which he now belonged, and whose members had given him their cordial support. Crude and contradictory notions had been started, on subjects the most important that can occupy human reason; while persecution was preparing, as of old, to display her banners, in defence of an inconsistent jargon of metaphysical words, which waged war with the human understanding. If it was no longer safe, when a work contained in it exceptionable doctrines, to express satisfaction with any part of it; if a man must be answerable for all the inferences which the ignorance or ingenuity of his adversaries could draw from his opinions; there was an end of all freedom of debate, and the truth of any principle was no longer sufficient to give it currency in the world. There seemed to be every reason to wish, that some resistance was made to this wretched and disgraceful system: and an appeal, on so important an occasion, to the supreme judicature of the church, seemed, on every account, to be adviseable.

This appeal was made, and the result was in the highest degree honourable to that supreme court, and satisfactory to the friends of Mr Leslie. The party by whom he was supported, had usually been found in the minority, but many of the most zealous supporters of the opposite interest, hesitated not, on this question, to come over to a side, where they saw, indeed, the men whom they had been accustomed to oppose, but where they, at the same time, perceived the measures which they had been accustomed to support. Among the supporters of Mr Leslie were found men of the most opposite political principles: the decision was produced therefore by no interference whatever from without. The assertion that it was so, is both false in itself, and highly injurious to the supreme judicature of the church.

About the same time with Mr Stewart's, appeared a small anonymous pamphlet, afterwards avowed by Dr Thomas Brown, who had already made himself known to the public as the successful opponent of the fanciful theories of Dr Darwin. According to this writer, the language

guage of Mr Leslie, without any qualification or restriction, is the most correct and philosophical, which could be employed on the subject. No words could more properly express the relation between cause and effect, than those of *invariable* sequence. A cause is nothing else than that event, which is invariably, that is, which always has been, always is, and always will be, followed by another event.

This relation between two events cannot, as the author conceives, be discovered previous to experience. Even after experience, this relation is discovered, not by reason, but by an instinctive irresistible belief. And this belief seems to take place whenever two events are seen following each other. Experience then enables us to correct the error of first impressions, to separate the loose and variable accessories, and to ascertain that event, which, always preceding another event, forms its cause, or *invariable* antecedent.

The obvious objection to this system is, that many things follow each other constantly, without our ever ascribing to them the relation of cause and effect: thus upon such a supposition, night would be the cause of day, and day of night. But, according to Dr Brown, that only is the invariable antecedent, which never appears without being *immediately* followed by its consequent. Now, "how often, during a long and sleepless night, does the sensation of darkness exist, without being followed by the sensation of light! We perceive the gloom; we feel our own position in bed, or some bodily and mental pain which prevents repose; innumerable thoughts arise, at intervals, in our mind, and with these the perception of gloom is occasionally mingled, without being followed by the perception of light. At last light is perceived, and, as mingled with all our occupations and pleasures, is perceived innumerable times during the day, without having for its immediate consequence the sensation of darkness. Can we then be said to have an uniform experience of the conjunction of the two sensations? Do they not rather appear to follow each other loosely and variously, like those irregular successions of events which we denominate accidental?" It is the appearance of the sun above the horizon that is immediately followed by day, and its disappearance by night.

Dr Brown is by no means disposed to admit the system which considers mind as the sole agent in every change. In these changes we see only the same sequence as in those produced by material agents. In the voluntary motions of the body, we see only desire followed by the immediate attainment of its object. A man may indeed take a nauseous draught, which he dislikes; but still, from a conviction of its necessity, he desires that motion of his hand which is to carry it to his lips. With regard to the disposition to personify material objects, and to refer to mind all their unaccustomed changes, the author conceives merely, that wherever there appears no visible agent, mind is resorted to as the only unknown and invisible one. In consequence of these speculations, Dr Brown considers the distinction between physical and efficient causes as altogether nugatory.

The grand question remains, how is this system, connected with the great truth of the existence of the Deity? By the constitution of our nature we are irresistibly led to believe, that *every change is invariably connected with circumstances immediately prior*. This law must equally apply to that greatest of all changes, which consists in beginning existence. And, from the wisdom displayed throughout nature, we are led to infer that the antecedent of this great

great event, must have been the will of an intelligent being. The will to modify, to alter, or to destroy the universe, must, in like manner, be followed by its object. "It is not necessary to the purity of theism, that we should suppose something divine and incomprehensible to be interposed, amid all those obvious and regular changes which we observe: it is sufficient that we be fully impressed with the necessity of a Creator, and trace the universe, with all its regularity and beauty, as one great effect to the almighty source of being." In our highest contemplations of his power, we believe only, that when he willed creation, a world arose, and that, in all future time, his will to create cannot exist without being followed by the rise of worlds: that his will to destroy will be in like manner followed by destruction; and his will to vary the course of things by miraculous appearances. The will is the only necessary previous change; and that being has *almighty* power whose *every* will is immediately and invariably followed by the existence of its object."

Dr Brown then exposes, at considerable length, the errors which Mr Hume had mingled with this doctrine, and which alone render it exceptionable. Upon the whole, to such as are not deterred by the abstruseness of the subject, we would recommend, instead of this imperfect analysis, a perusal of the treatise itself, which deserves attention, not merely from its temporary application, but from the new theory it contains on this important branch of metaphysical science.

Some time after, another pamphlet appeared by the same author, entitled, "A Short Criticism of the Terms of the Charge against Mr Leslie." This is founded on the explanation of the clergy, that in using the word *cause*, they meant only efficient causes; and takes for granted the old distinction between these and physical causes. When therefore Mr Leslie is accused of denying a "necessary connection between cause and effect," he is supposed to admit the existence of efficient causes and their effects, and to deny only a certain relation between them. But, if we admit the existence of efficient causes, we admit all, for which, as essential to theism, the most zealous assertors of that distinction contend.

Again, since "necessary connection," and "operating principle," are both synonymous with *efficiency*; and since cause, when repeated in the sentence without any qualifying term, must be understood both times to have the same meaning; Mr Leslie therefore is accused of denying "all such efficiency in efficient causes, as implies efficiency in efficient causes." Dr Brown therefore insists that the clergy have no cause to wonder, if, before explanation, Mr Stewart thought this an unlikely interpretation.

We proceed now to the arguments brought forward on the other side of the question.

The ministers of Edinburgh never entered into any combination. The allusions to it are *false and groundless*. It was solemnly disavowed by one of them at the bar of the general assembly; and it was expected that some degree of credit would be thought due to his public declaration upon a subject, in regard to which it was impossible that he could be mistaken. Although the ministers of Edinburgh had joined in favouring Mr Macknight, and had given him their united advice against resigning his ecclesiastical charge, perhaps their conduct might not by some have been thought very iniquitous. But so it is, that they did neither. As no evidence whatever has been attempted on the other side, they must either rest in simple denial, or undertake the unreasonable task of proving a negative;

tive; yet even this they do not decline.

Had the ministers of Edinburgh, as is alleged, united, as a party, in support of that direful measure which they are said to have so much at heart, surely all or most of them would have taken some steps for attaining their object. They had the satisfaction of living in habits of intimacy with many individual members of the Town Council; and as they reckoned in their number the Principal and several Professors of the university, their title to recommend might perhaps be equal to that of Mr Stewart and Mr Playfair. Yet the fact is, that only *one*, or at most *two*, ever solicited an individual for Mr Macknight. And as the *one* particularly referred to was the colleague of Mr Macknight's most respectable father, he may well be supposed to have been actuated solely by personal motives. The rest not only did not apply, but when Mr Macknight requested from them certificates, on which he understood great stress had been laid in the case of other candidates, they absolutely declined complying with his wishes in this particular, unless they should be called upon for advice.

It has been said, that Mr Macknight's not resigning his ecclesiastical charge, was in consequence of the ministers having openly avowed their determination to that effect But, that after having shewn no disposition to promote the views of Mr Macknight, they should yet adopt and publish a determination by which his conduct should be implicitly regulated, is certainly one of those propositions which carry their falsehood *in gremio*, and accordingly no evidence has been brought to support it.

The ministers of Edinburgh are falsely accused of representing Mr Leslie as an Atheist. They never said so. They do not think so. But they said, and they still maintain, that the doctrine which he has advanced, leads necessarily to Atheism.

It is said that Mr Leslie's expressions could only be supposed to refer to physical causes. But it seems impossible to discover in them any such restriction. They praise Mr Hume's essay as "a model of clear and accurate reasoning." Now, of 20 pages, to which this essay extends, there is little more than one, which relates to physical causes; the rest is entirely metaphysical. Mr Leslie is said to extend his praise only to Mr Hume's premises. But does not the general approbation of an essay include both premises and conclusion? It has been clearly shewn by the opposite party, that Mr Hume's doctrine, so far as it relates to physical causes, was by no means new; for this part therefore no peculiar applause was due to him. It is the metaphysical part only which was new or peculiar to Mr Hume; and it is that part which has drawn the attention of his most distinguished adversaries. There seemed reason therefore to suspect, that this might be the part which Mr Leslie had peculiarly in view.

The subject of the work is indeed physical, and so is the passage to which the note refers. But it by no means follows, that a note must be on the very same subject with the passage to which it is appended. On the contrary, a note naturally supposes some change, some difference of subject, otherwise there could be no reason for not incorporating it into the body of the work. We have only to look into any book which contains a number of notes, in order to be satisfied, that they relate as often to different topics as to that of which the book itself treats. Or, supposing the proceeding not to be strictly regular, was there no ground to suspect an *intentional* deviation? Lastly, this interpretation is rendered still more difficult by the etymological argument

ment, in which it is attempted to be proved, that all those words by which we denote cause and effect express nothing more than mere priority. It is evident, that this applies equally to every kind of cause; of which we either have no idea at all, or at least such as no one ever thought of expressing in words. Of this Mr Leslie's defenders seem sensible, as they have studiously shunned taking any notice of this part of the discussion.

Mr Leslie's letter is by no means satisfactory. He has grossly misrepresented the opinions of Dr Reid, whose object it was to reply to Hume's *premises*, from which he justly concluded, that sceptical conclusions flowed unavoidably. Far from retracting, far even from making the slightest apology, for the very exceptionable language he had used, he merely engages, in case his book should come to a second edition, to shew how *grossly* and *injuriously* he has been misrepresented. Is this the language of explanation or apology? According to every appearance, we have to expect a virulent attack on the ministers of Edinburgh, instead of a calm and satisfactory explanation. As, however, Mr Leslie, in his letter, complains of want of time, the Presbytery, willing to make every allowance for this disadvantage, afforded him afterwards repeated opportunities of coming and making the most full explanation. Here then we find a strange inconsistency in the conduct of this gentleman. He first complains of want of time, and afterwards, when the most ample time is afforded him, he makes no use of it. Finally, the letter was not regularly before the presbytery, nor even before the meeting of the ministers. It was addressed, not to the moderator of that meeting, but to an individual member of it. However satisfactory then the letter might have been, it was not official, nor one which could be regularly laid before any church court.

With regard to not producing Mr Leslie's letter at the council board, this never could have occurred to them as an act of justice to that gentleman, since they were, from the first, unanimous in thinking that letter, in some respects, an *aggravation* of the original offence. Even had they been so disposed, they could never with propriety have presented Dr Hunter's letter, without his own permission, which they have reason to believe they would not have obtained. The insinuation, however, that Mr Leslie's interest was likely to suffer by the concealment of the letter, are wholly groundless; for the letter was one of the subjects of conversation at the council board. As soon as the ministers entered, it was introduced by the Lord Provost.

The Presbytery, it is said, ought to have summoned Mr Leslie as a party; but by the act of Parliament, the Presbytery could not do so; he did not lie within their jurisdiction. To have summoned him as a Professor, which he had become in the face of a protest, would have been prejudging the case against themselves. To the General Assembly it belonged, should they see cause, to summon Mr Leslie to their bar; and that this did not take place, was owing to the measures of the opposite party.

An attempt has been made to retort upon the ministers themselves the accusation of Atheism. This is no uncommon manœuvre with those who are labouring in the defence of error, and who wish to withdraw the attention of the reader from the merits of the question. But never was it attempted on slenderer grounds than on the present occasion. It is founded entirely on the restriction of their meaning to *physical* causes; whereas in papers previously published, they had expressly excluded these causes. They had confined their cen-

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sure solely to what was metaphysical in Mr Leslie's doctrine. Mr Stewart therefore has given a long list of authorities to prove, what they could never once have thought of denying, that there is no necessary connection between physical causes. The words "Necessary Connection" have been employed by the most standard metaphysical writers, and by Mr Stewart himself, to denote causation; the only difference is, that they are accompanied here with a language of guard and precaution, such as was never before employed. There is nothing in their words which implies, that they believe necessary connection to exist between every cause and effect; it is enough to justify them, if it exists in any one case. The expression, "operating principle" clearly fixes down their meaning to efficient causes, to which, in strict propriety of language, the name of *cause* should be exclusively appropriated.

The proposal made in the Assembly was of the most moderate and reasonable kind. The following is the statement given by Dr Hill of the views with which it was made:

Giving the utmost credit to his (Mr Leslie's) explanation, it must, I think, be admitted, that he has given just cause of offence; and it seems reasonable, therefore, that he should show his willingness to remove it. The Church has a right to require explanation; and he cannot, with propriety, refuse it.—He ought plainly, and without the addition of any injurious matter, to give a calm and dispassionate disavowal. I would not propose to remit him to the presbytery: That might be considered as a harsh measure. It might be preferable to commit the prosecution of the business to a small and select committee, to be appointed by the General Assembly. To obviate any objection, and make it as free as possible from any invidious circumstance, this committee might consist of the Moderator, one or two Professors of other universities, one or two experienced gentleman of the law, and two or three aged ministers, members of this house. Nor would I even wish to impose on Mr Leslie the necessity of appearing in person before them, but to give in his explanation in writing; and with a very simple explanation, provided it be temperately expressed, I would wish them to be satisfied.

It is left to Mr Leslie's consideration, whether he would not have been placed in a more respectable situation by a favourable report from such a committee, than merely by a vote of Assembly, refusing to consider the question.

The ministers belonging to that party which has been accustomed to support the government of the state, were opposed by the opposite political interest. When the leaders of a certain party in the state have sufficient influence to determine an assembly vote, men of the Moderate interest in the church do not account it dishonourable to be found in the minority. Nor will the unfavourable issue of this measure prevent them, at any future period, when they may be placed in the same circumstances, from reposing their accustomed confidence in the good sense of the country, and the church. In the mean time, they have the satisfaction of thinking, that the great end they had in view, is not defeated. The steps which they have taken will probably have the effect of securing, for some time, greater caution in the discussion of such philosophical questions, as may affect those great truths of religion which it is their duty to defend.

Errata in our last. P. 278. col. 1. line 33. *for* meeting of Presbytery, *read* meeting of the Ministers of Edinburgh. Ib. col. 2. line 35. *for* Presbytery, *read* meeting.

New

New Works published in Edinburgh.

WALLACE; an Historical Tragedy. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

The Falls of Clyde, a dramatic pastoral. 8vo. 6s.

Letter to the Rev. Dr Inglis, on his examination of Mr Stewart's pamphlet. By a Minister of the Church of Scotland. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Remarks on the Examination of Mr Stewart's pamphlet. By W. L. Brown, D. D. Principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen. 8vo. 2s.

Remarks on Lord Selkirk's Treatise on Emigration. 8vo. 6s.

Eight letters to Lord Selkirk. 2s. 6d.

Picture of Glasgow. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

The Farmer's Magazine. No. 26. 2s. 6d.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

Mr JAMIESON (late of Macclesfield in Cheshire,) has in the press, a volume of ballads, which are expected to be very interesting. Mr J. from his earliest years, had taken delight in studying these memorials of the ancient genius and manners of Scotland. To a numerous collection made by himself, he has made considerable additions by the aid of several persons of learning and ingenuity, particularly Mrs Brown of Falkland, Professors Gerrard and Scott of Aberdeen, and Mr Walter Scott. As Mr Jamieson is at present abroad, the latter gentleman has undertaken to superintend the publication.

A new edition (being the *sixth*) of the first volume of the Farmer's Magazine, a valuable work, which, for some years past, has greatly contributed to the diffusion of agricultural knowledge, is now in the press.

Mr Chalmers's edition of the Works of Sir David Lindsay, (which we formerly announced,) is now nearly ready for publication.

A third volume of Poetical Translations, selected by the learned and judicious Dr Anderson, will speedily appear. It will contain Francis's Horace, Garth's Ovid, Lewis's Statius, Tytler's Callimachus, Merricks's Triphiodorus, &c. The three volumes will comprise, in a small compass, nearly every work of this description which possesses any degree of merit.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

PROPOSALS have been circulated for printing, by subscription, under the patronage of the Council of the College of Fort-William, and of the Asiatic Society, the original text, carefully collated with the most authentic manuscripts, of "the Ramay*uns*," a celebrated Sungskrit poem; with an English translation, accompanied with elucidatory notes. The work to be printed in quarto, in nine volumes, containing upon an average, about six hundred pages. The price of each volume to subscribers in Europe five guineas; the money to be paid on the delivery of each volume. This poem is far superior in antiquity to any of the Poora*nus*; and the veneration in which it has been held, throughout Hind*oo*stan, for so many ages, is scarcely exceeded by that entertained for the sacred scriptures throughout the Christian world. The work, besides furnishing a clue to the ancient history of India, gives a full idea of the Hind*oo* mythology, and presents so interesting a picture of the almost unvarying manners and customs of the country, as must render it highly gratifying to the admirers of Oriental literature. The Brethren of the Mission, Serampore, will esteem it a favour if Gentlemen, desirous of encouraging this work, will send their names to Mr W. Button, Paternoster-row; or Mr R. Phillips, Bridge-Street, London.

Miss Robinson itends, at length, to give to the world a complete and elegant edition of the "Poetical Works" of her mother, the late Mrs. Mary Robinson. The edition will include many pieces never before published, and all those poems which were so popular in the life time of the poetess, and which have now become so scarce as to be unattainable by the public.

Mr Carr's "Stranger in Ireland" is proceeding rapidly through the press, and will be published before the next birth-day. The engravings are by Medland,

land, in the style of those given in the "Northern Summer."

An Edition of Dr Johnson's "Poets" is printing in the cheap and compressed form of eight or ten volumes, large octavo.

A new edition, with numerous revisions, is in the press, of Mr Belsham's "History of William and Mary, and Queen Anne."

It appears that the late beautiful Mrs Crouch wrote "Memoirs" of her chequered life, which are in the press, and will soon appear in two volumes small octavo.

A new edition of Dr Carr's "Lucian" is in the press.

Kotzebue resides at present at Riga, and is engaged on a "History of the Royal House of Brandenburgh, from its first Rise into Independence till its Degradation, when it became a Vassal of France in the year 1806."

Mr Bigland is printing a new and enlarged edition of his "Letters on modern Europe," adapted to the present state of the Continent.

Mr Barrow, author of Travels in Africa and China, is about to publish a volume of Travels into Cochinchina, and the neighbouring countries.

Dr Wolcot has lately retired from London to Fowey, in Cornwall, where he has taken up his residence with two surviving sisters. An affection of the eyes renders the exercise of his pen unpleasant to him, but the flights of his genius, vigorous and unique as ever, are recorded by an amanuensis; and he continues a lively correspondence with a few select friends in the metropolis.

Miss Hamilton, well known in the literary world, by a treatise on education, and other works of much celebrity, has published a volume of letters, addressed to the daughter of a nobleman, on topics the most interesting and important.

Since Louisiana has been ceded to the United States, two Societies for the promotion of science and literature have been established, one at New Orleans and the other at Natchez. The former, called the Literary Society, intend to publish a monthly magazine, principally for the purpose of spreading a knowledge of the country, and to amuse and instruct their readers by a collection of papers on a variety of useful subjects. The latter, which was established in 1803, originally called "The Mississipi Society for the Acquirement and Dissemination of Useful Knowledge," consists of from thirty to forty members, and has correspondents in various parts of the United States. The American Government has granted it a charter of incorporation.

Among the prizes proposed this year by the Imperial Academy of Wilna in Poland, is one of 100 ducats for an analysis of political economy, shewing in what points the fundamental ideas of Adam Smith and Dr Quesnay agree, and those in which they differ or are totally opposite.

Since the last secularizations, the country of Fulda has had for its sovereign the hereditary Prince of Orange, the son of the Stadtholder. This change in the government has had a powerful and salutary influence on the state of public instruction in that country. Before that period the Gymnasium, or Latin school, and the university of Fulda, were in a deplorable situation. The annual revenues of the former scarcely amounted to 4000 florins, and the whole fund of the university consisted of a capital of 12,000 florins. The professors' chairs were therefore considered only as necessary employments, and those who were placed in them, receiving a salary of one, two, three, or at most four hundred florins, could not devote to the duties of their situation all the time they ought and wished to do. The new prince has given to the gymnasium and the university an organization better suited to the wants of the young student; and to enable the professors to devote their whole attention to the duties of instruction he has increased their salaries, and has even invited, upon honourable conditions, several distinguished professors from other universities of Germany. The annual revenues of the Gymnasium and of the Lyceum of Fulda now amount to 22,000 florins.

Many German princes have for some time been importuned with the indiscreet dedications of a great number of authors, either from the hope of obtaining some remuneration or present, or at least a letter of thanks, which, however insignificant, was frequently adduced by self-complacent writers as an unequivo-

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cal proof of their merit. The elector of Baden has given public notice in the journals, that he shall not give any answer to authors who send him their works. A similar notice has been given by the Duke of Saxe-Teschen, the Prince of Anhalt-Dessau and the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The senate of Hamburgh has likewise requested authors neither to address nor to dedicate to it any literary performance without its permission.

Two volumes of the academy of Sciences, Literature, and Fine Arts of Turin, for the years 1804 and 5, have lately been published, and contain a great number of interesting articles.

It has been calculated, that in 1805, England produced 800 new literary works, France 1150, and Germany not less than 4645—although in the Leipsic catalogue for the Michaelmas fair, 1000 works less were announced than in 1804; among which there are only 63 novels, and 61 almanacs. The most numerous class of books were those on medicine and education.

Poetry.

The following Ode was composed by the celebrated Bubb Doddington, afterwards Lord Melcombe, and given by him to a young friend then sent into Scotland under the tuition of the late ingenious and learned Dr Chapman, who, at that young Gentleman's request, corrected it. It was afterwards, by his Lordship, put into the hands of Dr Johnson, who corrected it also, and translated it into English. It is entitled,

AD AMICUM.

1. *By* Bubb Doddington.

JAM videt Cœlum atrum et nimbosum,
Jam Solem ipsum nubibus obscurum,
Vidit et Viator terram inundatam
Crebris procellis.

Nunc terror oves agit in ovile,
Nunc in montibus magiunt protervi
Boves; moxque pavidi recedunt
Nemori Amico.

Volucris ipsa fugitans per silvas
Timida nidum repetit natalem
Nidum amatum, eheu dolendum
Diruit clades.

Arbores celsæ statim spoliantur
Undique ululant venti horrifici;
Quercus, pinus, abies formosa
Imbribus cedunt.

Nunc feras ipsas terrent procellæ,
Passim per agros volitant profugæ,
Omnes timidi appetunt instanter
Rupem amicum.

Dum artes domum probent hospitalem,
Venti quum ingrati lacerare sperant,
Homines nunquam pavidi timescunt
Cœli furorem.

2. *By* Dr Chapman.

VIDIT omni ex aethere jam viator
Imbribus densis tenebras obortas,
Haudque Sol lucet recreatve pressas
Nubibus atris.

Nunc oves terror agit in sueta
Tuta; nunc in monte remugit ingens
Taurus, armenti, nemorisque custos,
Et fugit ipse.

Ipsa per silvas fugitans pavensque,
Manet, et nidum repetit volucris
Frustra; nidum diruit, oh! dolendum
Aspera clades.

Arbores celsæ spoliantur ipsæ
Frondibus; ventis agitatur ingens
Pinus, et quercus laceratur; imbris
Victa furore.

Nunc feras terret celeris procella,
Cursitant passim per agros timore,
Artibus solis homo se tuitur
Nec timet imbres.

Artibus tutum struit hospitale,
Quo receptet se geniumque laetus,
Assidens igni, foveat, metus et
Frigoris expers.

3. *Translation by* Dr Johnson.

THE traveller, when a storm draws nigh,
With dread beholds the approaching rain,
The sun, proud sovereign of the sky,
Resigns his splendour with disdain.

Fear drives the sheep into the fold,
The bull, bold guardian of the flock,
By terror rous'd to shun the cold,
Now speeds for shelter to the rock.

The vocal tenant of the wood,
By the destructive storm oppress'd,
With courage braves the blast, tho' rude,
To reach its weather-beaten rest.

The lofty and fantastic trees
(Now all their verdant foliage fled,)
No longer murmur to the breeze,
Both pine, and oak, and fir, are dead.

Grim savage beasts avoid the storm,
And rage terrific o'er the land;
But prudent man, secure from harm,
By art can all its pith withstand.

By art, he forms a snug retreat,
Whither he can with ease retire,
Whe ne'er intolerably wet,
And cuddle round the kindly fire.

EMMA. A TALE.

'TWAS midnight dread—the chill wind howl'd aloud,
When hapless Emma wander'd from her home,
The pensive moon peep'd thro' a fleecy cloud,
And spirits on the storm were heard to moan.

With bitter anguish tortur'd was her mind,
From her mild eyes her streaming sorrows flow'd;
Her loose hair wanton'd in the ruthless wind,
Beneath the blast her faded form meek bow'd.

A lovely infant in her arms she bore,
Which late to life the gentle suff'rer gave;
A father's roof would shelter her no more,
A lover false refus'd her fame to save.

She hied her to the dreary church-yard's ground,
She laid her on her long lost mother's tomb:
When, lo! she heard upon the breeze a sound,
Which from a meek-ey'd seraph seem'd to come.

It gently stole upon the night wind's wing,
And cheering whisper'd in her watchful ear:
"The balm of comfort to my child I bring,
"She soon shall be beyond the reach of care."

The silver moon now hurried from its gloom,
A ray of streaming light now shot around,
The stars now twinkl'd with a radiant bloom,
Her tears, like dew drops, glitter'd on the ground.

She clasp'd her baby to her throbbing breast,
She screamed, and frantic with her terror, rose:
When, lo! a form in angel's garments drest,
Stood weeping o'er the wretched victim's woes.

She wildly call'd upon her mother's name.
For sure the form her gentle semblance bore:
She thought the figure was the very same,
Which the stern fates from her so early tore.

The spirit smil'd, and wav'd its paly hand,
And softly chid poor Emma's heaving sighs,
As trembling 'gainst the tomb she tried to stand,
She look'd, it vanish'd, pointing to the skies.

The frighted owl now scream'd and flitted by,
The wind now whistled thro' the old yew's spray,
The wretched Emma heav'd a boding sigh,
—A sigh that mark'd the sunset of her day.

Once more she heard the sweet, the cheering sound,
Once more the faint stars shot a glimm'ring light:
Once more she cast a wistful look around,
Then clos'd her languid eyes in dreamless night.

But e'er the sisters cut the vital thread,
She kiss'd and bless'd her baby o'er and o'er;
She on her bosom pillow'd its dear head,
Then gently laid her down—to rise no more.

A. H. C.

TO A LADY's FAVOURITE CAT.

By GEORGE DYER.

PRINCE of cats, with skin so sleek,
Sharpen'd mouth, and jetty cheek,
And tail, as coral shining-bright,
And eyes, that can defy the night;
With whiskers, claws, and scenting nose,
For ever mousing, as it goes:
All these proclaim as mere a cat
As ever tuzzled mouse, or rat.
But when I mark, thy mistress nigh,
(And I have look'd with searching eye)
The purring soft, the tender gaze,
And all thy little fondling ways,
The playful tail, the touch so bland,
When stroking Sappho's lovely hand;
And when on Sappho's bosom spread,
I see thee nestle close thy head;
(And this, and more than this I see,
Till happy Puss, I envy thee;)
Oh! then, methinks, time was, that thou
Wast not what thou appearest now:
No, prince of cats, if right I scan,
The time has been, when thou wast man.

In the fourth line of the first stanza of Mr DYER's Ode on the Morning, in our Magazine for Feb. the reader is desired to correct an error, *for* yon, *read* this.

PRO-

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, April 3.

New Military System.

MR *WINDHAM* rose, to submit a measure for the improvement of the military system of the country. This was nothing more than the application of those general principles which he had on many occasions stated to the House. When they looked to the state of Europe, they would find that there was no country in which the military system was on such a footing as in this. It would be his part that day, to propose a remedy for the existing evil, and his plan would embrace the means whereby the establishments of the army would be rendered so far better, that it should provide adequately for the permanent security of the country. His object was not to look at the present danger, and to provide for getting rid of that, without paying attention to the future, to exhaust in efforts, to meet an immediate exigency, the best means of the country, on which its ultimate safety and permanent interests could alone depend. It might well be supposed, that the first step towards the attainment of his purpose, would be the creation of an army, or to provide such means as would tend to the certain attainment of such a desirable object, an extensive and formidable army. By this he meant such a mass of the population of the country, as would be adequate to the exigencies of the times, separated by their habits and calling from the rest of the community, regulated by their own laws, and governed according to the terms of their service, forming a totally distinct corps from their fellow subjects, who should not have either to labour or toil, to work or spin, whose trade should be war. The people of this country were as brave, as spirited, and as high-minded, as the inhabitants of any country in Europe; but for years past the House had toiled and laboured thro' measures for the improvement of the army, and yet the state of that army had not been bettered. They had heard much of *levies en masse*, of an armed nation, of eight hundred thousand men in arms, trained and disciplined; but such measures, however imposing, had not provided adequately for the object that ought to have been kept in view. They were too fond of thinking, that when they had a certain number of men in arms, they had an army; and in this they resembled the child, who, when he stuck a twig in the ground, fancied he planted a tree. — Whatever might be the number of men of such a description in arms, they could not be considered in the light of an army. An army was a corps, which, from its moral constitution, was as different from any other class of the community, as any natural body from another that had distinct physical qualities. It had been said that the theory of the military science, and the art of war, might easily be acquired by bodies of men otherwise constituted, and that this distinction was wholly ideal. But it would betray a total ignorance of human nature, to assert that any body of men of that description could be capable of the same spirit, the same feelings, the same dispositions and character, as a corps regularly trained to the profession of arms, and systematically formed to subordination and discipline. The object was to provide an adequate supply for the regular army, and not as heretofore be content with measures of substitution. It was unnecessary for him to remind the House what armies had always been, and what they never had proved to be more notoriously than in the present times. They all know that armies decided revolutions, and governed the destinies of nations; that it was by armies, by bodies detached from the other classes of the community, that the fate of empires were determined, not by levies *en masse* or an armed population; when an army falls, all is lost. Look at the two great battles that had in late times decided the respective campaigns and wars in which they took place, and their effects,

fects, and they will afford a striking illustration. Look at the battles of Marengo and Austerlitz, and the effects that resulted from them; and though the numbers engaged in each, and the havock, were immense, yet they were inconsiderable, compared with the vast extent of the consequences that had been produced by the issue of these contests.

But the population of a country, however disposed, without an efficient army, can afford no medium of resistance against an invading force. Its efforts would produce as little effect in arresting the progress of an invading enemy as the surrounding air. Was this not a truth, was it not a firm conviction which every man who heard him felt? This country too had its spirit, it felt an attachment to its laws, its constitution, and its Sovereign; and it was impressed with indignation at the very idea of an attempt to make it the scene of a foreign conquest. He was sensible that it possessed all these virtuous qualifications in a very eminent degree; he was ready to go as far as any man in doing justice to the spirit and zeal of his countrymen; he had his hopes too, and he clung to them as fondly, and cherished them as warmly, as any other gentleman. But when they looked to the fate of Switzerland, they could see but little reason to trust to hopes founded upon such grounds. If ever there had been a country, the inhabitants of which were determined to defend it—if ever there had been a country which was capable of being defended, it was Switzerland. The Swiss were a nation of warriors, vigorous in their constitutions, robust in their bodies, all trained to the use of arms, and devotedly attached to their country. They had conducted themselves too in a manner that did not discredit their national character. It was not safe, therefore, to trust to these resources, which had proved unavailing to that warlike nation.

After some further prefatory matter, the Hon. Gentleman proceeded to state the outlines of the improvements which he was desirous to introduce into the regular service, and our general system of defence.—The first improvement which occurred to him, was what he had frequently mentioned, that of limiting the period of service. It was singular that this was the only country in Europe in which the enlistment of a soldier was for life. From the adoption of the opposite mode, he expected an accession of a new description of men, whom he would encourage by certain rewards, without weakening the system of military discipline; though, by thus having a better set of men, there would be less necessity for exercising punishment, either for desertion or other offences. Desertion, he was persuaded, in a great measure, originated in the seduction of offering large bounties, and of the consequent competition between the different recruiting parties. The effect of this measure, however, he was ready to admit, must be very distant. Its operation would nevertheless be certain, and permanently beneficial. It would produce a favourable change in the notions of the mass of the people, and in those who professed a military life. In the bill which he should offer on this part of his plan, he would propose to fill up the blank as to the period of service, in the first instance, with the words "seven years." At the end of that period the soldier would, if he chose, be entitled to his discharge. If he chose to renew his services for a similar period, he should propose that he should have a small increase of pay, such as 6d. per week, or some such trifling advance, not more than an equivalent to the probable diminution in the value of money during the intermediate interval of time. He would also propose a further increase of pay for a third renewal of enlistment. These regulations would apply only to the Infantry. For the Cavalry and Artillery he would propose periods of *ten*, *six*, and *five* years, at the expiration of which, they would be intitled to their discharge, as in the case of the infantry. Those who had served twenty-one years would be entitled to the highest rank at Chelsea, which would be raised considerably above what it now was, being only one shilling a-day. Nor would any farther call be made upon them for service.

With regard to those embarked on the Colonial service, they would be kept for six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace, fed and maintained and sent home at the charge of government, when according to their respective claims, they would be invested with the

the immunities already particularized.—These were the principal features of the alteration which he would suggest in the condition of the soldier. There were others which were also desirable, but into these he would not go, as they were not at present fit for legislative provision. One of them, however, he should mention, and he conceived it was not likely to be objected to. It was that of making an additional allowance to officers widows. Small additions had already been made from time to time, and the prosecution of the system with the advantages already enumerated, would tend to the better recruiting of the army, as they would make the service a bounty in itself.

Having stated this as the outline of his plan relative to the regular army, he should proceed to what he considered of equal importance; and that was the political question, what could be done with the mass of the population not in the shape of an army. The only instance which he recollected in history, where a population had resisted a regular army, was the case of America. But attentively viewed, that instance afforded no valid reason for this country adopting a similar system, when the narrow scale on which we acted was compared with the immense continent of America. The views he entertained on the subject of the population were to be found in those records, which were not generally deemed very authentic, but which had been so in this instance. He certainly felt for the errors of the two late Administrations, as they had thrown difficulties in the way of that project; and the present Administration came forward under very great disadvantages, as the ground on which they had to tread was not cleared. What might have been then right, had since been found to be wrong; and, in his own opinion, he wished for nothing but the most simple of measures. In 1803 the country was terrified by the dread of invasion; but to suppose that what could have been done then could be done now, was certainly a very bold idea. At that time, it would have been better for the service to have been purely voluntary. Nothing could have been better than to have given the mass of the people an opportunity of coming forward, with proper instructors, to teach them what they were to do, when they met the enemy, without any military decoration or character whatever. This mass divided into small associations and corps, swarming over every part of the country, led and directed by regular officers, would have formed a much better protection for the time, instead of armed associations of men of a higher rank serving at their own expence. The population would thus have been led on under the guidance of regular officers, and would not only harrass and wear away the enemy, but from the habits they acquired, would furnish recruits for the regular army. Whether this plan, had it been adopted, would have succeeded or not, it was not for him to determine; but it certainly was the cheapest of all expedients. We all know that corps of another description had been formed, upon false conceptions. The Government said, "Our country is in danger; every man must arm."—The volunteers armed; and then they said, "let us look and manœuvre like soldiers:" and in this the Government acquiesced. From this he dated all the difficulties that had since arisen. He differed entirely from those who accepted the services of many of these corps. They were men who, from their habits of life, never intended to be soldiers, and served under officers of the same ideas with themselves; so that they could not be supposed that hard substance which could be moulded into troops capable of taking the field against the enemy. It was ridiculous to think them as good as troops of the line, because they looked as well; and if they alone were to be employed to drive the enemy, then was the fate of the country already sealed and decided. The volunteers were nevertheless of some service. There was first the advantage of numbers of men being enrolled, and next that of their having been trained, from which circumstance they might in time become useful. He professed himself adverse to the practice of calling them out on permanent duty, as it was of very little avail towards the attainment of the object in view, and was attended with an enormous expence. He wished for as many volunteer corps as possible, and for a great part of the population loosely trained; but these advantages he wished to have at

cheap a rate as possible. Recruits would, upon this plan, be furnished ready for the army, with the additional advantage of their being acquainted with the use of fire-arms, while the whole of the country would be covered with an armed peasantry.

This was his view of the matter, but the system that had been followed, went to include all volunteer exertions in volunteer corps. His first objection to this system was its immense expence. The volunteer system had cost Government, in three years and a half, five millions; in subscriptions from the pockets of individuals, it had cost as much more; and though this might not be considered on the same footing as if it had come from Parliament, it was entitled to great weight; there was, besides, the expence each volunteer went to for himself, which altogether amounted to no less than the same sum. Thus the Government expence, and the subscriptions, were each in itself equal to half the property tax; both together to the whole property tax; and the cost to individuals, which should not be overlooked, was equal to either of them. If we were to pay for the volunteer system at this rate, we should consider whether it was equal to what we might obtain for the same sum in another shape. He maintained, that when locked up in corps, the men were not capable of being of the same use in aiding a regular army as when left loose. He did not mean that they should be entirely without combination. Even the Tyroleans could not be of use, unless they were combined in some way. Having trained them in bodies, it was best to leave them uncombined till the time of calling them into action. It would be always in the power of the King, by his prerogative, to array them as it should seem fit, in time of invasion or alarm of invasion. The stronger men, and those of better age, may then be formed into corps, and the rest left loose. Whether victorious or otherwise, in the first onset, there would be a loss to supply, for which we would have the whole active population of the country ready trained. These were the ideas that governed him, and on which a wise and permanent system may be established gradually, for he was no friend to sudden change. No longer looking to the volunteers for assistance in the field against the regular force of the enemy, he would relax their discipline and retrench their allowances. He would leave their allowances infinitely above what they ought to be, though much below what they were now. The reduction would not be carried into effect till there was a force to replace the volunteers. But it was to be understood, that, in reducing volunteer corps, the men were not lost, they remained on the spot, with the advantage of all their training, capable of being combined again and employed as occasion might require; whereas, a regiment once dispersed was lost for ever. It was one of the advantages of his plan, that it could be easily got rid of, if it was not found as beneficial as he hoped: It was to be in force but a year—not to be renewed unless it should be found advantageous. Its object was simply to train the military population—voluntary training was to be encouraged as much as possible.—He wished to tread as much as possible on old foundations. On the principle of the *levy en masse* act, his plan gave the preference to voluntary training; but with a power of resorting to compulsion, if necessary; it went also to assert the King's prerogative right to every man's service in case of invasion. It excluded the exceptionable part of that act, the training of all classes together. This objection was one of the reasons for his preferring the volunteer system to the *levy en masse*, though that volunteer system soon after took a false shape.

The first part of the reduction he would propose in the volunteer expences, would be a substitution of the June allowances for the August allowances, of a training of twenty-six days to a training of twenty-eight days. The total reduction that would be thus made on the estimate of this year, which was 1,479,000 l. exclusive of cloathing, the cost of which was 347,000 l. would be 878,000 l. The allowances to yeomanry would be reduced from 120 l. a troop to 2 l. a man. The saving by this reduction would not be very great, but the allowance of 120 l. a troop was far too much: 2l. a man was fully sufficient. The reduction of officers pay in the substitution of the June establishment to the August establishment, was 210,000l. A reduction of the allowances and pay

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to drill serjeants, the present number of whom was far beyond what was necessary, would afford 54,757 l. Under the head of permanent duty, a reduction of no less an amount than 300,000 l. may be made. It was the unanimous opinion, that the Inspecting Field-Officers may be spared, and that their business would be as well executed by the Lord Lieutenant, or the Civil Officers under him. This would yield a saving of 35,000 l. The suppression of the marching guinea paid by the Receiver General, a most improper allowance; this would yield 198,000 l. making a total reduction of 878,000 l. These reductions he proposed, not from any hostility to the volunteer system, but with a view to necessary improvement in the military state of the country. To such volunteers as would enter henceforth, Government would allow nothing but arms. To those now on foot pay would be allowed, because they had been hitherto in the habit of receiving it; but cloathing would not be allowed after this year.

With respect to the mode of compulsion, if compulsion should be necessary to carry the training into effect, he could find no other means than to have recourse to that species of lot familiarly called *ballot*, which was the most convenient—*(a laugh.)*—He hoped it would not now be attended with its former terrors. The age at which service would be required was from 16 to 40. Those between these limits would be divided into three classes—the first class to comprehend all from 16 to 24—the second all from 24 to 32—and the third, all from 32 to 40. It would be left to the Crown to apply the power of calling out which of these classes it should please. The number of days training was to be 26; the men to be allowed a shilling, as a compensation for the loss of their half-day's work. Voluntary trainings were to be accepted at the discretion of the officers, and to go in diminution of the ballot. There were not to be any particular cloaths, nor were the men to be embodied; but it was to be in the power of the Crown to collect them in 14 days in some town for the purpose of more speedy training: those who absented themselves from training, on any other ground than serving in volunteer corps, were to be subject to a fine. The training was to be performed by detachments of militia, and of the regiments now nominally connected with the counties, which would, by this, gain a real connection that would enable them to recruit much better than the parish officers. They would exert themselves in the training, in the hope of afterwards getting the men into their own regiments.

The militia should now be considered as part of the established army, and for home service it was certainly equal to any other part of our force, with the single exception, that it never had seen service. If it should be necessary again to fill up the militia, it should be done by means of a recruiting limited bounty, as in Ireland, and not by the ballot. With respect to rank, he hoped no volunteer officer would have any difficulty to allow to officers of the line, the recompence they were entitled to. To claim rank for property or birth, to the prejudice of men who had fought for their military distinction in the remotest quarters of the globe, was unjust. He should propose, that no officer of the line of a higher rank than that of Captain, nor any Captain commanding a corps, should be commanded by an officer of volunteers. These were the principles upon which he looked for a great and permanent supply to the regular army. They were calculated to do what was recommended by the eminent statesman we had lost, to get our whole population gradually into that trained state, of which every one would be capable of being made a complete soldier in a very short time, and with very little trouble. The measure would give one general training; it would give it without taking the men from their homes; it would give it by proportions, free of expence, and commutable for voluntary service in a corps. It was but an annual measure, that the opportunities of amendment may recur as frequently as possible.

Mr Windham concluded a very long speech with moving, that leave be given to bring in a bill to repeal the *Additional Force Act*.

Lord Castlereagh considered this new military system, so elaborately detailed, as abounding in fanciful theories, difficult at any time to reduce to practice, but extremely hazardous and impolitic to be attempted in the present situation of the

the country, deeply engaged in war.—The plan had nothing to recommend it but its novelty, which was not of a captivating description: for while it went to overthrow a system already matured, and now acting upon in full force, it appeared perfectly uncertain and indefinite when the new plan could be called into action. The regular army had in the course of the last two years, received an addition of 33,000 effective men. The additional force bill was considered by his late Right Hon. Friend, as a great means of insuring a permanent supply of men. It had been approved by many general officers of tried knowledge and ability; and now that it was generally understood, and acted upon universally throughout the kingdom, the returns of the numbers it produced within these few weeks were an ample demonstration of its efficiency. The new plan, therefore, was in his opinion rather a bold measure, containing more speculation and calculation, than any likelihood of certain, clear and defined results.

Generals Norton, *Pulteney*, and *Tarleton*, likewise defended the additional force act, and disapproved of Mr Windham's new system, as too violent a change to be attempted in a period of war.

Mr Fox contended, that limited service was the practice in Prussia and in Germany; that it was adopted in our Indian army, and in the foreign corps in our service, and therefore ought not to be considered as a mere theory, tho' not generally and specifically practised in this country. In regard to the volunteers, Mr Fox said the lower order consisted of tradesmen, who, by his Right Hon. Friend's plan, would be trained at home; whereas, by the system which it would supersede, they are now liable to be sent to any part of the kingdom, and to be consolidated in regular corps with a description of men whom they considered their inferiors. These were not to be brought out at once to act against the enemy, but they would be thus placed in an improved state of discipline, which would make them, in case of invasion, excellent recruits for the regular army. I am sanguine that no landing will be effected; but if there should, it is not one advantage gained by the enemy that would ensure his ultimate success.—We must fight every inch of ground. It is not one battle lost that will decide the fate of the country, as the battle of Austerlitz decided the fate of Austria. A very different spirit prevails in England from that which is felt upon the Continent. From the scandalous practice of transferring territories from one Sovereign to another, and other causes, the affection that ought to subsist between the Sovereign and the subject is weakened, and nations easily yield themselves up to a new master; here these changes are unknown, and regarded with horror; besides, there is a spirit in the people, an attachment to the constitution, and the country, which would yield to no danger or difficulties. I approved always of the *levy en masse*, but I approve still more of my Rt. Hon. Friend's plan, and am, perhaps, more sanguine in my expectations of its success than he is. The arming of our population became the more an object of importance, as except the alliance of Russia, which is certainly valuable, but the advantages of which, connected with our home defence, are reduced to nothing by its distance, we have not one power fighting, *or likely to fight for us, in Europe; not one!* When this is the case, it must be wise to increase the army to a very great extent, perhaps, a greater than we are able to accomplish. I have no hesitation in saying, that the circumstances which have lately taken place in Europe, have weaned me from an opinion that I formerly entertained, that in peace we should be able to dispense with a great army. If peace cannot be obtained, and the war cannot be carried on with success, so as to restrain the growing strength of the enemy, the country must come to a dreadful option. It must revert to its original state, it must be completely insular, and you must be, as the poet describes you, *toto orbe divisos Britannos*. Our true policy, if we are to persevere, which he thought in all probability we were likely to be obliged to, was not to be panic struck, and not to consider it as absolutely necessary to be defended at every point of coast that may be open to the enemy.

The motion was carried without a division.

HOUSE

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, April 21.

Rupture with Prussia.

Lord Grenville presented the following message from his Majesty:

"G. R.

"His Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint this House, that he has found himself under the necessity of withdrawing his Minister from the Court of Berlin, and of adopting provisionally measures of just retaliation against the commerce and navigation of Prussia. His Majesty deeply regrets this extension and aggravation of calamities, already so severely felt by the nations of the Continent, whose independence and prosperity he has never ceased to consider as intimately connected with those of his own people. But measures of direct hostility, deliberately adopted against him, have left him no alternative.

"In a moment of confidential intercourse, without even the pretence of any cause of complaint, forcible possession has been taken by Prussia of his Majesty's Electoral dominions. Deeply as this event affected the interests of this kingdom, his Majesty chose, nevertheless, to forbear, on this painful occasion, all recourse to the tried and affectionate attachment of his British subjects. He remonstrated by amicable negociation, against the injury he had sustained, and rested his claim for reparation on the moderation of his conduct, on the justice of his representations, and on the common interest which Prussia herself must ultimately feel, to resist a system destructive of the security of all legitimate possession. But, when, instead of receiving assurances conformable to this just expectation, his Majesty was informed that the determination had been taken of excluding, by force, the vessels and the commodities of this kingdom from ports and countries under the lawful dominion or forcible controul of Prussia, his Majesty could no longer delay to act, without neglecting the first duty which he owes to his people; the dignity of his crown, and the interests of his subjects, equally forbid his acquiescing in this open and unprovoked aggression. He has no doubt of the full support of his Parliament, in vindicating the honour of the British flag, and the freedom of the British navigation; and he will look with anxious expectation to that moment, when a more dignified and enlightened policy, on the part of Prussia, shall remove every impediment to the renewal of peace and friendship with a Power with whom his Majesty has no other cause of difference than that now created by these hostile acts.

G. R."

Official Papers.

The following official documents on the subject were at the same time laid before Parliament:—

No. I.—A short note from Mr Jackson, the British Minister at Berlin, inclosing a notification from Baron Hardenberg to Mr Jackson, dated the 26th of January, stating that the Court of Berlin had concluded an arrangement with France to save the North of Germany from the horrors of war, by which Prussia was to occupy Hanover *till the conclusion of a peace between England and France.*—No. II. is the proclamation of his Prussian Majesty, on taking temporary possession of Hanover, dated at Berlin, 27th January, (See Mag. for March, p. 223).

No. III.—*Note from Mr Secretary Fox, to Baron Jacobi Kloest, 17th March*, 1806.

"The undersigned is commanded by his Majesty to state to Baron Jacobi Kloest, for the information of his Court, the great anxiety felt by his Majesty at the manner in which possession has been taken of the Electorate of Hanover. If his Prussian Majesty judged it expedient, in order to prevent French troops from approaching so near that part of his frontier, to take to himself the military occupation of the Electorate, it does not appear to his Majesty, that it was by any means necessary that the civil government of that unhappy country should be subverted, or that an army more numerous, and consequently more injurious to the inhabitants, than necessity required, should be maintained there. His Majesty relies with the greatest confidence on his Prussian Majesty's declaration, that the present occupation is merely temporary; but his Majesty cannot but express a wish, that the declaration on this point were more solemnly made in the face of Europe. The honour of the Court of Berlin, as well as the consideration mutually due to each other from two Princes so nearly connected in blood and alliance, seem

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to call for a clear explanation on this important subject.

"His Majesty on his part desires to be equally as explicit, and to put an end to all hopes, (if such indeed have been entertained by the Court of Berlin) that any convenience of political arrangement, much less any offer of equivalent or indemnity, will ever induce his Majesty so far to forget what is due to his legitimate rights, as well as to the exemplary fidelity and attachment of his Hanoverian subjects, as to consent to the alienation of the electorate.

"His Majesty learns with concern, that it is in agitation to give up Anspach, and other parts of his Prussian Majesty's dominions, to Bavaria, in consequence of a convention with France: but he does not pretend any right to interfere, or to give any opinion with respect to the propriety of the measures, whatever they may be, which his Prussian Majesty may deem eligible for the interest of his crown and people; at the same time it is to be observed, that his Majesty, whether in his capacity of King of Great Britain, or in that of Elector of Hanover, was in no ways a party to the convention alluded to, or responsible for its consequences. The cessions, therefore, which his Prussian Majesty may make to his Majesty's enemies, can surely never be alledged as a justification of taking to himself his Majesty's lawful inheritance.

"His Majesty therefore hopes, that his Prussian Majesty will follow the honourable dictates of his own heart, and will demonstrate to the world, that whatever sacrifices the present circumstances may induce him to make with respect to his own territories, he will not set the dreadful example of indemnifying himself at the expence of a third party, whose sentiments and conduct towards his Prussian Majesty and his subjects, have been uniformly friendly and pacific."

No. IV.—*Note Verbale.* "Until the explosion of the last continental war, his Prussian Majesty had no other object in view, than to secure the tranquility of his Monarchy, and that of the neighbouring states. He was then able to effect this upon terms which met the entire approbation of every Court. He has been desirous of doing the same since the breaking out of the present war.—But the choice of the means has no longer been in his power. France has considered Hanover as her conquest, and her troops were on the point of entering it for the purpose of disposing of it definitively, according to the pleasure of the French Emperor, without the possibility of his Britannic Majesty's preventing it. The occupation of that country by his Prussian Majesty, and the shutting of the ports in the German seas, and that of Lubeck, against the British flag (as was the case during the possession of Hanover by the French), were the indispensible conditions of an arrangement by which the country is secured against the entry of foreign troops, and the quiet of the north of Germany preserved. This has not been obtained without painful sacrifices on his Majesty's part. Those of the House of Hanover are in no degree to be attributed to the King's measures, but are the inevitable consequences of a war, which his conciliating policy has in vain endeavoured to prevent. This war might have produced still more serious consequences. The treaty between Prussia and France at least protects the northern states from farther evils; and could every power but duly appreciate how much they are indebted to the system he has adopted, the King would with justice obtain the gratitude of all."

No V. is the proclamation of Count Schulenberg, for excluding British commerce from the north of Germany, inserted in our last Mag. p. 302.

No. VI.—*Prussian Patent for finally annexing Hanover to Prussia.*

"We, Frederick William, King of Prussia, &c. make known and declare as follows:—

"The wish to secure our faithful subjects and the neighbouring states of the north of Germany during the war, and to preserve and confirm the duration of peace, was at all times the intention of our indefatigable endeavours. These wholesome measures were made known, upon some recent occasion, as the object of our late patent, dated Jan. 27, 1806, according to which, the electoral states of Brunswick Lunenberg in Germany were taken possession of by our troops, when the administration of the same passed into our hands. But in consequence of the exchange of the electorate of Hanover, in consideration of

of the cession of three of the provinces of our Monarchy, and for the permanent tranquillity of our subjects and the neighbouring states, we have found it indispensibly necessary to enter into and conclude a convention with his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy; and as the electoral states of the House of Brunswick, situated in Germany, were obtained by the Emperor Napoleon by *right of conquest*, we hereby declare, that the *rightful possession* of the territory of that House has passed over to us, in consideration of the cession of three of our provinces, and is now subject to our power only; consequently, from the present time, the government and the administration of these countries will be administered simply in our name alone, and under our supreme authority.

"We therefore call upon all persons, whatever may have been the functions assigned them, to execute these functions only in our name, and under our authority.

"Count Schulenberg Kenhert, and the Commissioners who are attached to him, expect no less than that all the prelates, the burghers, and the inhabitants in general, will obediently conform themselves to the order of things, which a new æra has rendered necessary for their tranquillity and well-being; and in so doing, they will afford his Majesty a proof of their devotion to their country.

"So, on our part, nothing shall be neglected to confirm them in the persuasion of our paternal affection, and our sincere wish to render them happy.

(Signed) "FREDERIC WILLIAM.
"SCHULENBERG.
"HAUGWITZ."

"April 1. 1806."

Wednesday April 23.

The order of the day, for taking into consideration his Majesty's message respecting Prussia, being read,

Lord Grenville rose and said, he was persuaded that there could be but one sentiment among their Lordships respecting his Majesty's message; he was convinced that there could be but one feeling in the country, as to the line of conduct which it was necessary to adopt; and he believed there could be but one opinion throughout Europe respecting the conduct of Prussia. Had there existed no connexion between that power and Great Britain, if his Prussian Majesty had not been bound by ties of alliance, of blood, of friendship and of gratitude, still one might have supposed that his true policy, a sense of his real interest, would have induced him to pursue a course different from that which occassioned the Message which had been just read. That Court had been engaged in confidential intercourse with England previous to the battle of Austerlitz; and if any reliance could be placed upon assurances,—if any faith could be reposed upon treaties—we had a right to expect that she had been leagued with France from the beginning. This was manifested in various instances. —Her first open act was to occupy Hanover, under pretence of covering the retreat of the British and allied army, and of securing her own frontier against the danger which might result from the establishment of a French force in the Electorate of Hanover. And before time could be given for the first temperate representations, she took forcible possession of his Majesty's Electoral dominions. This was the second step in the gradation of the injuries offered to his Majesty. There was, however, a third step more general and more injurious in its object and consequences. His Prussian Majesty caused it to be notified to the British Minister at Berlin, that in obedience to a requisition from France, he must proceed to exclude the shipping of England, not only from Prussia, but from the ports of all the countries within the reach of her controul or influence. He could not perceive what other measures than those which had been resorted to, could be taken against a country, which was found, either from choice or necessity, to yield to every requisition of the enemy.—The grounds upon which he would move an Address to his Majesty, which he held in his hand, were these: First, the necessity of evincing that a connexion did and ought to exist between England and Germany, and that we felt deeply for her interests. He was also anxious to convince Prussia, that there was not a Power in Europe, who could exclude British ships from her ports with impunity; and above all, he wished to mark our abhorrence of that abominable

minable principle, of one Power indemnifying itself at the expence of its weaker neighbour. He would acknowledge also he had another powerful motive for proposing it, a motive in which he anticipated the perfect concurrence not only of every Noble Lord who heard him, but of every man in the country. He was anxious to convince his Majesty that they felt an insult offered to him as an insult offered to themselves, and that there was no part of his dominions in the possession of which they were not willing to defend and maintain him. His Lordship then read the Address, which was an echo of the Message.

Lord Hawkesbury and *Lord Mulgrave* expressed their approbation, not only of the address, but of all the measures adopted with respect to Prussia by Government. The address was of course agreed to *nem. diss.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, April 21.

RUPTURE WITH PRUSSIA.

Mr Secretary Fox presented to the House a message from his Majesty, similar to that presented by Lord Grenville to the House of Lords.

Wednesday, April 23.

The order of the day being read for taking said message into consideration,

Mr Secretary Fox rose, and spoke to the following effect:—"I am sure that it is impossible that the message we have now heard read, can fail to excite the strongest sensation in every temper and disposition of mind which can exist in this House. In the first place, when we hear it stated that his Majesty had abstained from appealing to his British subjects, on account of the violence and injustice which had been done to him in the seizure of his Electoral dominions, it is impossible not to feel grateful for that kindness and mildness which his Majesty has always shewn to the subjects of this realm. It is with the most extreme reluctance, that he could consent to involve them in war upon any ground, that was not immediately and directly connected with British interests. The next feeling which must be strongly excited by the message, is a feeling of just indignation at the conduct of the Court of Prussia. I hope that every member, while he feels this just indignation, will, at the same time, perceive the propriety of uniting the most vigorous measures, with a language temperate and moderate, and which does not violate that respect which has been always considered due to crowned heads, and ought not, in the present times, to be departed from. Indeed, to describe justly the measures which have been adopted by the Court of Prussia against this country, they cannot be called the measures of the King of Prussia, for that Sovereign is known to be of a mild and pacific disposition, nor could they be called the measures of his Ministers, for no Ministers could freely advise a proceeding so violent and injurious to the interests of that Monarch. The measures must be considered such as his Prussian Majesty had been induced to adopt, from the pernicious counsels of the enemies of this country.

"The origin of this proceeding is to be traced to the convention concluded at Vienna, on the 15th of December, between Count Haugwitz and the French Emperor; but when it is considered, what was the situation of Prussia at the time that its Sovereign concluded the treaty with France, it must be recollected, that its means of negociation were still greater than what it derived from its own resources, or its own armies. The Emperor of Russia, after he had left Austerlitz, gave the whole direction of the Russian troops, that remained in Germany, to the command of the King of Prussia. This country too had promised him a powerful assistance by pecuniary supplies, if he should be driven to a war with France. These were the means he possessed of giving weight to his negociations; and how did he apply those means? Why, to seize a part of the territories of one of those powers which had been supporting him in that rank and situation, which enabled him to conclude his treaty. (*Loud Cries of Hear, Hear!*) At first, he did not pretend to take Hanover absolutely, but with the power of restoring it. France, in the mean time, pressed for the cession of Anspach and Bayreuth. What then did the King of Prussia do? Certainly he could not expect, that the French Government would be able to negociate between him and his Britannic Majesty, that he should be allowed to retain Hanover;

nover; and therefore he finally resolved to seize it without the consent of his Majesty, and under the pretence of an equivalent for Anspach, Bayreuth, and other provinces which he had ceded to France.

"It cannot then be said, that this treaty, and the proceedings which followed it, were altogether the effect of fear; for what was the necessity under which his Prussian Majesty was placed? Was it merely the necessity of ceding Anspach and Bayreuth? This might have been a considerable misfortune, yet it was one which might be justified by necessity. But the sort of necessity claimed by the King of Prussia, is different; he says, "Because I have lost Anspach and Bayreuth, I therefore feel myself under the necessity of seizing the dominions of some third power—not only of a third power, but of one that, from all times, and by every circumstance, I was bound to respect." On the 26th of January, an official letter was written from Baron Hardenberg to Mr Jackson, expressly stating it to be the intention of his Prussian Majesty to take possession of Hanover, *only until the conclusion of peace between England and France.* In answer to that letter, his Majesty expresses his firm reliance on the declaration of his Prussian Majesty, but wishes the terms to be more explicit. The language that Prussia held at that time to our Court, was, that it was rather an object of French than of Prussian ambition, that they should be possessed of Hanover. At first, they endeavoured to represent to the Government of this country, that it was more for our interest that Hanover should be occupied by Prussian than by French troops, and their argument was this:—"If we have it, the ports may be still open to your commerce, or at least your manufactures may have a passage thro' our territory."—This hope was, however, now entirely cut off, and Count Schulenburgh, in his Manifesto, professes to take the country as a present from France, which she had won and held *by the right of conquest.* The House must therefore see to what extremity we are now reduced. It would be idle to say that a war with Prussia would not be a calamity. It is also a painful consideration to think that there is no mode of returning this calamity on the aggressors, which will not in some degree fall also on neutral and friendly nations, and even on ourselves. The House will, however, feel, that there are occasions in which a manifestation of our principles and of our resentment become necessary, although attended with the calamities inseparable from war. If Prussia should alledge that she was in that state of comparative weakness, that she was obliged to cede Anspach and Bayreuth, however his Majesty might lament the necessity or the accession of strength his enemies derived from the acquisition, still he would not have attempted to oppose it, or make the slightest remonstrance on the occasion. But when that power shall say, 'I am not only obliged to make cessions, but I am also obliged to make war with you;' then the question becomes very different, and his Majesty is under the necessity of considering it in a very different light.

"Although I, for one, am not inclined to look very favourably on the present situation of this country, nor to feel so sanguinely as some other gentlemen, yet I think that, upon the present occasion, we should make a signal example of the Court of Prussia; and whatever principles theorists may lay down about restoring the balance of Europe, I think we shall do more to restore the sound and true principles that ought to prevail in Europe, by shewing the world in this instance, that this country will not abandon them herself, nor consent that they shall be departed from by other nations in their transactions with her. I consider that the power of the country consists in a great measure in the known justice of its principles, in its moderation and forbearance; but if the Court of Berlin choose to depart from the principles of justice, and to act hostilely to this country, it must take the consequence. In our conduct upon this occasion, we shall have avoided a great evil, and done some good. We shall avoid the giving the sanction of this country to the spoliations which have been committed on the Continent. We shall avoid the imputation of being indifferent to the fate of his Majesty's foreign possessions. But, above all, we shall avoid the giving our sanction to that principle lately adopted, of transferring the subjects of one Prince to another,

another, in the way of equivalents, and under the pretext of convenience and mutual accommodation. The wildest schemes that ever were before broached, would not go so far to shake the foundations of all established Governments as this new practice. I do not know that it is necessary to make any further observations; but before I sit down, I must state, that there can be no doubt, but that the shutting the ports of Prussia to British vessels alone is most clearly and unquestionably an act of hostility against this country." Mr Fox then concluded by moving an Address of Thanks to his Majesty, which (as usual) was an echo of the message.

Lord Castlereagh rose merely to express his entire concurrence with the Address that was moved, and his approbation of the manner in which it had been brought forward. The Right Hon. Gentleman had placed it upon such grounds as brought it home to the feelings of the House, and must convince them, that the country had no choice but the alternative which had been stated.

The Address was then carried *nem. con.*

Monday, May 9.

IRON DUTY BILL.

Lord H. Petty, having moved the order of the day, for the House resolving itself into a Committee on the Iron Duty bill,

Mr Curwen said, that as he was well aware of the necessity for imposing heavy taxes under the existing circumstances of the country, he was sorry, therefore, to be obliged to oppose that now under the consideration of the House; but feeling that a substitute for it much less oppressive might be found, he felt it his duty to deprecate the farther progress of the bill. The tax proposed was one which would bear heavily in every point of view. It was intended to lay an equal tax on iron of every description: if this were the case, the House might easily judge of its extraordinary pressure, from the additional expence in iron railways alone; on an iron railway, which should cost 1,700 l. in its erection before this rise, the additional expence would be 700 l. From the additional expence of iron which it would cause in shipping, the price of coals must be raised one shilling in the chaldron, which would amount in the whole to about 50,000l. additional expence on that article in the city of London. According to the best calculation which could be made, the additional expence on every horse employed in husbandry would be twelve shillings a year.—The number of horses thus employed was one million; those at 5s. each would produce the sum of 250,000l. The most sanguine expectation of Ministers did not lead them to rate the tax proposed at more than 300,000 l. His statement would only leave 50,000 l. to be provided for. This deficiency, however, could be easily supplied by an additional tax on pleasure horses, the number of which amounted to 200,000.—Supposing 10s. were laid on each, the object of ministers might be accomplished. He trusted Ministers would consider the subject seriously before the Bill passed into a law.

Mr Stuart Wortley observed, that from the situation of public affairs, very strong ground was necesary for the justification of opposition to his Majesty's Ministers in finances, but the present tax would be found very oppressive, not only by the manufacturers and farmers, but by every other class who had occasion to use iron utinsels. It would fall extremely heavy on the tradesman, whose subsistence and that of his family depended on iron implements.—He thought himself bound, therefore, to oppose the tax.

Mr Mordaunt, Mr H. Lascelles, Lord A. Hamilton, Sir J. Wrottesely, and several other members, spoke decidedly against the tax.

Mr Wilberforce was ready to admit the difficulties under which his Majesty's Ministers laboured to raise the supplies; but while he made this acknowledgement, he was bound in duty to his constituents, to see that no tax should press hard upon them. The present one under discussion was highly objectionable, both in a political point of view and a commercial one. In the first instance, it would operate to the prejudice of the manufacturer, by compelling him to discharge a greater number of men, of hardy bodies and athletic make, useful in war, and who actually furnished a great number of soldiers and sailors; and secondly, that it would totally destroy the trade. He contended that the persons employed in these manufactories were

were already taxed to the utmost of their power of paying, by the burthens already imposed upon the necessaries of life, and that consequently they would not be enabled to pay more. He observed, that ten years ago, his late Right Hon. Friend (Mr Pitt) was so well convinced of this, that he had consented to forego the tax. Of the sum of near one million so to be paid for this tax, if it passed into a law, not more than 200,000 l. would find its way into the Exchequer, as the drawbacks would amount to more than 800,000 l. He deprecated the idea of bringing iron under the cognizance of the Excise; and stated, that the manufacturers had made their calculations upon a supposition that Government would never bring it under such controul. The trade of making iron from the ore would be so far injured, that foreign countries could make it more advantageously. The drawbacks would be far from sufficient to countervail the duty. With respect to the drawbacks, he understood that on pig iron it was intended to allow forty shillings per ton. The manufacturers, however, conceived that sum not sufficient, and required forty-five shillings. On bar iron, instead of 3 l. per ton to be allowed, they required 3 l. 10s, but when they superadded labour, capital, &c. they thought 6 l. ought to be allowed. On hardware they claimed 8 l. per ton. The foreign markets were making rapid advances upon the trade of this country; and therefore it behoved Government to touch as lightly as possible upon the manufactures. He recommended the adoption of a tax upon agricultural horses in lieu of it, which he contended would produce a greater sum than the proposed tax upon iron.

Lord Henry Petty made a luminous speech in support of the tax. When he looked around him, and contemplated the flourishing state of this manufacture, how it mixed itself with every other lucrative operation, and every object of luxury in the country, it was too much to say that it ought to be overlooked as a source of revenue. The Noble Lord observed, that the argument which had been advanced against the taxation of raw materials was ill-founded. He remarked, that cotton and other raw materials were at present objects of taxation. Malt, from which beer was produced, was, with respect to that manufacture, a raw material. Beer itself might be considered a raw material, and among the most important of all, for as it was a part of human sustenance, it was a raw material for the great manufacture of man, and yet beer was heavily taxed. The Noble Lord afterwards signified his intention of relieving machinery from some of the restrictions under which it laboured. But if machinery was to be benefited by the repeal of restrictive laws, and giving it all that unbounded operation of which it was capable, it would be but just to expect some advantage to the revenue in return. He further observed, that in consequence of the flourishing state of the iron manufacture at home, a decrease of importation from those countries which used to supply us with that article, had taken place. This diminished importation produced a loss of duties, and it was but fair that the revenue should be indemnified by a tax on the home manufacture, which had supplanted the foreign article. On these grounds he trusted the House would consent to go into the Committee.

Mr Rose argued strenuously against the tax. Eight years ago a similar tax had been under consideration, but, after investigating the subject minutely, his late Right Hon. Friend (Mr Pitt) had concurred with him in rejecting it. In his opinion, it was impossible to contrive any tax, which, while it would produce so little to the revenue, would draw so much from the public.

Mr Fox did not believe that this tax would ruin the manufacture on which it was imposed. He received with great doubt all theoretical propositions on political economy, and more particularly those which related to manufactures. With respect to taxation, this country was not in a situation to make a choice. It was absolutely necessary to impose taxes to which many solid objections might be stated. And believing that many of the present objections might be obviated in the Committee, he trusted the House would agree to the motion.

The question was then put, and the House divided—Ayes 119—Noes 109—Majority 10.

The bill was then committed *pro forma*.

HIS-

Historical Affairs.

France.

Imperial Decrees.

Paris, *March* 31.

THIS day at three o'clock the Prince Arch Chancellor of the Empire, Cambaceres, attended the Senate, where, being received with the usual ceremony, his Serene Highness ordered the Secretary of the Senate to read the decree by which he was authorised to preside at the sitting. His Serene Highness then pronounced the following speech:—

"Gentlemen—At the moment when France, uniting in intention with you, secures its happiness and its glory, in swearing to obey our august Sovereign, your wisdom has foreseen the necessity of co-operating in every part of the system of hereditary Government, and to establish it by institutions analogous to its nature. Your wishes are in part fulfilled; and will be more so, by the different acts that his Majesty the Emperor and King has prescribed to me for your sanction. Hence you will gratefully receive these new testimonies of his confidence in the Senate, and his love for his people; and, conformably to his Majesty's intentions, you will hasten to inscribe them upon your registers. The first of these acts is a statute, containing every thing concerning the civil constitution of the Imperial House, in prescribing the duties of the Princes and Princesses who compose it, towards the Emperor. The fundamental principles of this important family law announce how much his Majesty has it at heart, that the dynasty of which he is the founder, should perpetuate the happiness of France, and fulfil the sublime hopes of which it is the object. It is particularly for the interest of nations, that Princes be educated in a manner superior to other men. The honours which they receive from their infancy are calculated to give more authority to the examples of submission and virtue, which is the principal debt they owe to their country. The accomplishment of their high destinies also requires, that they should be placed, almost from their birth, under the inspection of the Father of the Empire, in order that his vigilance may direct their inclinations for the interest of the State, and that the most severe morality should purify and ennoble all their affections.

"The second act is a decree which unites the *Venetian Provinces* to the kingdom of Italy. Thus, this part of his Majesty's States will receive, in consequence of this disposition, that degree of importance and lustre, which the glory of its founder had reason to hope.

"By the third decree, his Majesty confers the *Throne of Naples* upon his Highness Prince Joseph, and his legitimate heirs male. He reserves to this Prince the rights assured to him by the constitution of the Empire, in providing laws, that the Crown of France and that of Naples shall never be united upon the same head. This glorious recompence of the services of Prince Joseph, and his constant and pious affection for the head of his family, shall be for you, gentlemen, the subject of a lively satisfaction; and how much more active will not this sentiment become in consequence of the elevation of a Prince, the object of your love and veneration, when you are informed, that his elevation will not put an end to our connections with him; and when you know, that the new King of Naples is to preserve with his Crown the title of Grand Elector!

"Relative to the third and fourth decrees—one decrees the cession of the *Duchies of Cleves and Berg*, in their full sovereignty, to his Highness Prince Murat; the other confers the *Principality of Guastalla* on her Royal Highness Princess Paulina, and her spouse, Prince Borghese.—The military glory of Prince Murat, the splendour and importance of his successes, his public and private virtues, will interest every Frenchman in the just reward that he has obtained, and render his authority dear to his new subjects. The safeguard of an important part of the frontiers of his Majesty's empire, will be entrusted to this Prince. Can his Majesty place it in worthier hands? You had appreciated the merit of Prince Borghese, even before your decrees had naturalized him among us. His conduct in the last campaign has given him new claims to your esteem and the public confidence.

"The

"The fifth decree transfers, in its complete sovereignty, the principality of *Neufchatel* to Marshal Berthier. This affecting proof of the Emperor's goodwill for an old companion in arms, and for a co-operator, as intrepid as intelligent, cannot fail to excite the sensibility of every good heart, as it will be a motive of joy in every well-informed mind.

"The sixth decree regards the reunion of the countries of *Massa Carrara*, and *Carfagnana*, to the principality of Lucca. In fine, Gentlemen, the seventh decree establishes three titles in the states of *Parma and Plaisance*, the splendour of which will be maintained by considerable revenues, to be appropriated to that purpose, in these countries, consistent with his Majesty's order. By the effect of similar reservations in the decrees relative to the states of Venice, the Kingdom of Naples, and the principality of Lucca, his Majesty has created recompences worthy of them, for several of his subjects who have rendered signal services in the war, or who have contributed in eminent offices, in any distinguished manner, to the good of the state. It is the Emperor's wish, that these titles should become the property of those who receive them, and that they shall enjoy the right of transmitting them in the male line to the eldest of their legitimate descendants, as a monument of imperial munificence and the just motives that excited these rewards.

"This grand conception, Gentlemen, and the secondary measures that accompany it, shall make known to Europe the estimation that his Majesty attaches to the exploits of the brave men who seconded his labours, and to the fidelity of those whom he has employed in the direction of affairs of importance. This disposition offers at the same time political advantages that will not escape your foresight. The habitual splendour which surrounds men eminent in dignity, gives them with the people an authority of council and example, which the Monarch can sometimes advantageously apply to increase the authority of the public functions. On the other hand, the same men are the natural intercessors for the people at the Throne; it is therefore consistent with the good of the state, that by the stability and splendour of their situation, they shall be raised *above every vulgar consideration*—From these motives, the propriety of which is incontestable, other advantages arise, which will be easy in their application; and, which, I believe, it will be superfluous to analyze. Such Gentlemen, is the profound basis upon which his Majesty wishes to establish the great political system, *the idea of which was inspired into him by Divine Providence.* In securing the happiness of the present generation, in preparing the greatness of the future race, his Majesty is incessantly adding to those sentiments of love, admiration and respect, which you feel in common with the rest of the French nation."

THE MESSAGE OF THE EMPEROR AND KING.

[The first three paragraphs are only a repetition of a part of the preceding discourse; the conclusion is as follows;]

"We have thought proper, under these circumstances, that several obligations, and some burdens, which were borne by our crown of Italy, should be defrayed by the King of Naples, and the Prince of Lucca.

"We have also found means to conciliate the interests, the diginity of our throne, and the sentiment of our gratitude, for the services which have been rendered to us in the civil and military line. *Whatever may be the power* to which Divine Providence and the laws of our people have elevated us, it is not sufficient for the recompence of so many heroes, or for the acknowledgment of the numerous testimonies of love and fidelity which our person hasexperienced.

"You will perceive, in many of the dispositions which will be transmited to you, that we have not solely abandoned ourselves to the sentiments of affection with which you have been penetrated, and to the happiness of doing good to those who have so faithfully served us: we have been chiefly influenced by the grand idea of consolidating social order, together with our Throne, of which it is the basis and foundation, and to create points of correspondence and support to this great Empire. This attaches itself to our dearest wishes, to that to which we have devoted our whole life, the greatness and prosperity of our people.

"Given at our Palace of the Thuilleries, March 30. 1806.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON.

"Secretary of State, *H. B. Maret.*"

The

The marriage of the Prince of Baden with the Princess Stephanie Napoleon was celebrated on the 8th April. On the *Sunday* following, there was a grand parade, a concert, and illuminations, and a grand ball at the Palace, in honour of the marriage! The Senate have sent deputations to the Princes Joseph, Murat, and Borghese, to congratulate them on their new dignities.

In addition to the new potentates to be created by the Emperor, it is said, he has determined that the Senator Beauharnois, father of the above princess Stephanie, and brother of Colonel Beauharnois, Madame Josephine's first husband, is to be the chief of the Helvetic republic for life, with the title of Landamman, and to be succeeded by the Prince of Baden, and successively his issue by Madame Stephanie.

On the 20th April Admiral Villeneuve, who along with some other naval French officers, had been allowed to come to France on their parole, arrived at Rennes in Normandy, where he proposed to rest a few days, being unable to continue his journey to Paris. On the morning of the 22d, he was found dead in his bed at the hotel there, having, according to the reports circulated, put an end to his existence with a pistol. The cause alledged was his dread to face the Emperor, who had expressed the strongest disapprobation of his conduct in leaving Cadiz to risk an encounter with Lord Nelson's fleet. The Captains Infernet and Lucas of the Redoubtable, had been introduced to the Emperor at St Cloud, who complimented them on their gallant behaviour in the battle, but said that certain other commanders should be brought to their merited punishment by a Court martial. Lucas modestly told Napoleon he could have *taken the Victory* had he been properly supported.

On the 30th April, the Earls of Elgin and Yarmouth, and several other English gentlemen, arrived from Verdun at Paris, preparatory, as was supposed, to their liberation.

Turkey.

Whilst Bonaparte is parcelling out Germany and Italy, his restless eye is fixed upon another source of plunder and partition. He is ambitious of adding another diadem to those he has already usurped, and to sit down upon the throne of Constantine. He will soon burst upon Turkey, and for this purpose he is collecting a large army in Dalmatia; 45,000 men are already assembled there. But Turkey will not fall without a blow; and though the disturbed state of her provinces, and the licentious character of her soldiery, forbid our expecting that she can herself make effectual resistance to the French troops, yet Russia will not suffer her to fall an easy prey. Aware of the intentions of Bonaparte, the Emperor Alexander is taking the necessary precautions, and has already seized a very important post. By the 23d article of the Treaty of Presburgh, the Mouths of the Cattaro are to be ceded to France—the French troops were on their march to take possession of them, but the Russians were before hand with them, and appearing suddenly before the Bocca di Calabro, summoned the Austrians to surrender it—the Austrian Commandant immediately gave it up, alledging that he was not strong enough to defend it.

The Bocca di Calabro is situated in a small province, which goes by the name of Bocca di Cattaro, (the mouth of the Cattaro.) This province lies south from Dalmatia, and west of Ragusa. The country is surrounded on the north by the confines of Ragusa, on the east and south by Turkish Albania, and on the west by the Adriatic Sea. It formerly belonged to the Venetians, and within these few years to Austria, but was added to the kingdom of Italy by the treaty of Presburg. The chief town gives name also to a Bay of Cattaro, which is likewise in the possession of the Russians.

The Russians have likewise taken possession of the strong post of Castel Nuovo, where and at Cataro they have a force of 30,000 men. They have been joined by vast bodies of the Montenegrins, and have fortified all the passes and strongholds with entrenchments and a great quantity of heavy artillery, so that the enemy will find a formidable opposition to their progress in this quarter.

The Adriatic Sea is likewise completely blockaded by the Russian and English fleets. Admiral Bailley, Commander of the Russian squadron, has issued a proclamation, stating that all ships

ships which shall attempt to enter or come out of the ports of Venice, Trieste, Fiume, &c. shall be seized as lawful prizes. This measure has occasioned the utmost distress to the trade of these ports, where a great number of French transports are also blocked up.

The occupation of Cattaro and Castel Nuova by the Russians has highly offended the French Emperor. It is averred that General Brady, with an Austrian garrison of 2000 men, gave up Cattaro to 300 Russians, in consequence of which Bonaparte has demanded in the most peremptory manner, that Austria should compel the Russians to evacuate that important position; and in order to enforce this demand, the French have taken possession of Braunau, on the Inn, the fortifications of which they are strengthening.

The recent movements of the French on the Austrian frontiers, and the reinforcement of their corps in Bavaria, have created much uneasiness at Vienna. On the arrival of a courier from Berthier, the French Minister at Vienna communicated to the Imperial Cabinet the determination of his master to retain possession of Braunau until the affairs of Dalmatia were adjusted. Prince Schwartzenberg was immediately dispatched to Paris, with a strong remonstrance on this violation of the treaty of Presburg.

Mr Wood, an English messenger, was robbed of his dispatches, and murdered, on his way from Constantinople to Vienna, about 90 miles from the former place, by a banditti said to be from Romelia.

ITALY.

After all the vaunting of the *Moniteur*, the Corsican King of Naples (that is to be) has not yet succeeded in subduing either the arms or the affections of his subjects (that are to be). The army in Calabria, so far from having laid down its arms, has made use of them against the invaders, and a sharp action has taken place near Lago Nero. The French official bulletin states, that the Neapolitan army, having burnt the bridge of the Silo, disputed the passage of that river, but so quick and well conducted an attack was made upon them, that they were forced to take flight, and were pursued for two miles to Lago Nero, leaving their *whole* artillery behind them, a 12 pounder and a howitzer, as the first part of the bulletin informs us. At Lago Nero the Neapolitans had made arrangements for a brave opposition, but the French troops entered the place in the face of a tremendous fire of cannon and small arms. A great number of prisoners are said to have been made, but the number is not stated; and the fact seems to be, that the Neapolitans carried off their artillery, and effected their retreat in good order.

It is, however, by no means certain that the Calabrians have yet been dispersed. According to the last accounts, the Prince Royal of Naples had his head quarters at Cosenza, in Calabria; in which province, at the head of a few regular troops, aided by the *levy en masse*, he kept at bay the French divisions which had been detached to reduce that quarter of the kingdom.

The Prince of Hesse, who commands in Gaeta, has replied to a third summons, that he will defend the place, as becomes a soldier of honour, to the last extremity. He has dispersed among the French troops printed papers, in one of which he says—"Remember that Gaeta is not Ulm, and that the Prince of Hesse is not Mack!" Emulating his heroic example, an Irish Officer, has, according to the Dutch papers, with a few troops, thrown himself into Civitella del Fronte, which he is determined to defend against the French to the last extremity. The Royal Family of Naples had taken measures to retire to Malta in case of necessity.

Finding some difficulty in extinguishing the loyalty of the Neapolitans to their rightful Sovereign, King Joseph has authorised the *mild* and *merciful* Massena to establish Military Commissions for the trial of the disaffected *wherever he shall think proper*. Against the decisions of this secret Tribunal of Blood there is to be no appeal, and the execution is to follow the sentence in 24 hours.

The King of Sardinia had gone to Cagliari in a Russian frigate. The Venetians, whose gondolas Bonaparte was to convert into ships of the line, already complain bitterly of the annihilation of their trade; and their French Governor complains as bitterly that their priests preach

preach sedition, and threatens them with severe punishment, if they do not preach obedience to the *powers that be.*

The Pope, it is said, has been induced to resign. The Papal chair is to be occupied by Bonaparte's uncle, Cardinal Fesch, who is to reside at Avignon, and the States of the Church, together with the Kingdom of Etruria (Tuscany), are to be united to the kingdom of Italy.

GERMANY.

Bonaparte's Minister, Rochefoucault, has resumed his diplomatic character at the Court of Vienna, and commenced *business* with making a peremptory demand of the immediate accession of the Emperor of Germany to the new order of things established in Naples. It is not stated what or whether any answer has been given to this insolent proposition; but we augur favourably of his Majesty's spirit, if it be true that he has had the courage to reject two applications of a nature not quite so presumptuous; a perpetual right of passage over the bridge at Ponteba to the Italian States, and liberty to march a French army thro' Bohemia, to attack Russia.

PRUSSIA AND SWEDEN.

Respecting the aspect of affairs in the North of Germany, we find that the conduct of the King of Prussia is execrated by his subjects. Prince Louis fearlessly avows his detestation of it; the Duke of Brunswick has retired to Brunswick in disgust. Baron Hardenberg has resigned his post of Cabinet Minister, and Haugwitz, the partizan of France, can scarcely appear in public with safety. These symptoms of disapprobation are indeed strongest in the army. Superior and inferior Officers, Generals, Subalterns, and privates, are all loud and pointed in their reprobation. The King is said to have become extremely dejected in consequence of the odium which he has thus incurred.

The Prussian Government has rendered itself so *popular* by its recent conduct, that an order has been issued at Berlin, to oblige all persons to abstain from expressing *any opinion whatever upon political subjects!*

The King and Queen of Prussia have left Berlin for Potsdam, where they are to reside for the summer.

Mr Jackson, the British Minister at Berlin, on the 19th April announced to the Prussian Cabinet, that an embargo had been imposed by the British Government on all Prussian vessels; at the same time stating, that his diplomatic functions there were at an end, and requiring passports for himself and the Members of his embassy. Passports were delivered to him two days after. He left Berlin with his family and suite on the 24th, and arrived at Yarmouth in the Ariadne frigate on the 15th of May.

The impending war between Russia and Prussia will no doubt be accelerated by the event for which we have been amply prepared, of hostilities having commenced between Prussia and Sweden. On the 15th April Count Lowenhelm, the Commander of the Swedish troops, published a declaration, in which he says—"that he has orders to defend the Hanoverian territory on the right side of the Elbe against any violation of foreign troops, and that any attempt against it would be considered and treated as an attack upon the States of his Swedish Majesty." That attack has been made, and Swedish blood has been shed. In consequence of orders having been given by the Court of Berlin to expel the Swedes by force, the detached corps of both armies met on the 23d April at Seedorf in the Duchy of Lauenburgh, when an engagement took place, which is said to have terminated to the advantage of the Swedes. They were, however, obliged to make a subsequent retreat, the Prussians being in much greater force.

In the Prussian official account of the above skirmish we are told, that, in taking possession of Lauenburgh, Prussia had no hostile intentions against Sweden. In consequence, however, of this aggression, his Swedish Majesty has ordered an embargo to be laid on all Prussian vessels in the Swedish ports. He has also issued orders for blockading all the Prussian ports in the Baltic. Swinemunde, commanding the entrance of the Oder, and the navigation to Stettin, is actually blockaded by a Swedish ship of war. The trade of Dantzig, Konigsberg, and Memel, is probably placed under equal restriction.

These acts of vigour and decision have been followed up by a spirited declaration, in which the Swedish Monarch states,

states the grounds of his differences with Prussia, in a clear, temperate, and dignified manner, and defies the power, while he depicts the duplicity of the Court of Berlin. He states the conduct of that Court, from the formation of the "Coalition against the usurpation of Napoleon Bonaparte," to the late attack upon the Swedish troops in Lauenburg, which has "put the last seal to the real system of the Prussian Cabinet." The occupation of Hanover, the exclusion of British commerce from the ports in the North of Germany, and the recent attack upon the Swedes, are declared to be the causes of the hostile measures to which his Swedish Majesty has had recourse against the innovation of Prussia. Two important facts are disclosed in this Declaration; namely, that an Alliance subsists between Sweden, Great Britain, and Russia, and that the Emperor Alexander had placed the troops which he had sent to Hanover under the orders of his Swedish Majesty. This latter circumstance evinces both the confidence which he places in the military talents of the King of Sweden, and the intimacy of the relations by which the two Governments are connected with each other; there is little room to doubt, that Sweden will be sustained in the approaching campaign by a very large proportion of the Russian army.

His Prussian Majesty, naturally considering this as a declaration of war, has retaliated as far as he is able. The Swedish ships in his ports have been detained, and a corps of his army, under Gen. Kalkreuth, amounting to 16000 men, has been ordered to enter Swedish Pomerania.

On the 3d April the Swedish army was assembled on a large plain near the head-quarters at Greiswald, when the King addressed them in a speech worthy of a Christian Hero. He applauded their zeal and fidelity, regretted that the object of their march into that country had not been effected, but exhorted them to bow with submission to the will of the Most High, and to supplicate his grace that they might ever walk in the paths of virtue and honour. This impressive ceremony was concluded by prayers offered up in the field by the military chaplains.

Bonaparte, it appears, in his grant of Hanover to Prussia, did not intend to include Verden and Bremen. The gates of the former place were shut against the Prussians, who carried it by escalade. It is now jointly occupied by convention, until the *thief* and the *receiver* shall have come to an understanding on the subject.

Denmark.

Denmark, we are happy to find, seems little disposed to concur in the views of France and Prussia. It has been intimated that British ships with goods for the Continent, may go safely to Tonningen. The Prussian Minister at Copenhagen having suggested to the Prince Royal the propriety of withdrawing the troops from Holstein and Schleswig, the Prince is said to have abruptly answered, "That shall be done, provided your Master sets me the example, and orders his troops to evacuate, not his own territories, (which he wishes me to do), but those which belong to his neighbours."

In answer to a demand from the Court of Berlin to that of Copenhagen, enforced by an application from the French resident, that the ports of Denmark should be shut against Great Britain, the government of Copenhagen have replied—

"That a secret but fundamental Treaty exists between the governments of Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, by which the Baltic Sea is regulated, and that the demands of the Court of Berlin are contrary to the stipulations therein."

Switzerland.

It is generally believed that the Government of Switzerland will undergo an immediate change. What shape it is to assume is not stated, but the Landamman is accused by Napoleon of making the country a *warehouse for English goods*, of which the French army is stated to have seized to the amount of several millions, upon taking possession of Neufchatel and Valengin.

India.

We are happy to announce that peace has been concluded with Scindiah. The following Extraordinary Gazette was published on Friday, May 16:

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, May 16.

A dispatch has been received at the East-India House, from Sir George Hi-

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laro Barlow, Bart. dated Illahabad the 4th December 1805, of which the following is an extract:

"I have now the honour to inform your Honourable Court, that, on the 22d November a Definitive Treaty was concluded between the Right Honourable Lord Lake and the Plenipotentiary Agent of Dowlut Row Scindiah, upon terms which appear to me to be calculated to establish the relations of amity and concord between the two states upon the most secure and permanent foundation.

Your honourable Court will also have the satisfaction to be apprised of the expectation which I confidently entertain of a speedy and favourable termination of hostilities with Jeswunt Row Holkar, and of the consequent important reduction in the military charges of the several presidencies inseparable from a state of war.

I have the satisfaction to inform your Honourable Court, that tranquility prevails in every quarter of the Company's dominions; and I am not aware of the probability of any occurrence of a nature calculated to disturb it, or to impair the fundamental sources of the British power and prosperity in India."

Dispatches have been also received from Sir G. H. Barlow, dated Illahabad, the 24th December 1805, from which it appears, that, in consequence of the treaty of peace with Scindiah, and the confident expectation of a peace with Holkar, orders had been issued for the return of the troops belonging to the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, within the limits of those governments respectively, where they were to be distributed in cantonments, and placed on a peace establishment."

Thus far the Gazette. The private letters say that Holkar had sent Vakeels to the camp of Lord Lake, supplicating for peace upon such terms as his Lordship's justice and humanity might dictate. Thus are all the projects of our enemy against our possessions in that quarter defeated. Should any of his squadrons have reached India, they have nothing to do but come back again—if they can. It will be seen from our Maritime Department, that all apprehensions of any attack on the Cape, or St Helena, are removed. The following is a statement of our force at the Cape, and in India:—

Cavalry—19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 24th, and 25th regiments. Infantry—12th, 17th, 19th, 22d, 24th, 30th, 33d, 34th, 47th, 51st, 53d, 56th, 59th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 69th, 72d, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 80th, 81st, 83d, 84th, 86th, 93d, 94th, and the regiment de Meuron.—Total, 6 of cavalry, and 30 regiments of infantry.

Such a force, reinforced as it will soon be, will, we trust, long secure the tranquillity of our Asiatic possessions.

America.

It appears from the American papers, that a resolution against the importation of certain articles, the produce or manufacture of Great Britain, has passed the House of Representatives, and that a bill has been brought in upon it. It is doubted whether the Senate will sanction the hostile spirit which appears to actuate this proceeding. The conduct of the faction which carried this obnoxious resolution is very generally disapproved of in the United States. The articles prohibited are as follow:—

"All articles of which leather is the material or chief value; all articles of which tin or brass is the material or chief value, tin in sheet excepted; all articles of which hemp or flax is the material or chief value; woollen cloth whose invoice prices shall exceed ; woollen hosiery of all kinds; window glass, and all other manufactures of glass; silver and plated wares; paper of all descriptions; nails and spikes; hats; cloathing ready made; millinery of all kinds; playing cards; beer, ale, and porter; pictures and prints."

The above resolutions having passed in the House of Representatives, by a majority of 87 to 35, were presented to the Senate, where they likewise passed on the 10th of April, by a majority of 20 to 9. An exemption has been made in favour of black glass bottles. This non importation act is to take place on the 1st of January 1807. This extraordinary proceeding has occasioned a violent ferment through all the ports of the United States.

The exports from America, of her own produce and manufactures, during the last year, was valued at 42,205,961 dollars,

dollars, of which this country took 16,459,766, being more than a third part of her entire produce. Of her exports, generally, Britain and her colonies took 22,063,277 dollars; France and her colonies, 8,245,013; Holland and her colonies, 5,523,423; and Spain and her colonies, 4,553,539.

A secret expedition has sailed from New York, under Gen. Miranda, a native of Mexico. It consists of the Leander and two other vessels, the object of which is positively said to be the revolutionizing of South America; it seems to have been planned with some address. He kept the American Government in total ignorance of his designs, whilst several of their agents were employed in enlisting men to man his ships, under the belief that he was employed by the Government. A number of persons have been arrested, and are to be tried, as accomplices of Miranda.

Samuel Ogden, a merchant of New York, has been ordered to find bail before the Circuit Court of that State, to the amount of 20,000 dollars, and two sureties for 40,000, to stand his trial for being concerned in this expedition.

Captain Roberts of one of the American frigates, in consequence of some dispute with Captain Gale, commanding the marines on board his ship, ran the latter through the body with his sword. He expired immediately.—Capt. R. has been arrested. It is stated that some years ago he stabbed a seaman for *looking pale*, during an action with a French frigate.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Capture of Admiral Linois.

The career of this active, and hitherto fortunate Commander, has at length been arrested. His *fourth* rencontre with a British force has proved fatal to him: chance has thrown the *Marengo* and her consort into the power of Sir J. B. Warren. This grateful intelligence was brought by the John Bull cutter, which arrived at Plymouth on the 2d of May.—The Official dispatches were published in the Gazette of the 6th.

Admiralty-Office, May 6.

Copy of a Letter from Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. and K.B. Vice Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Wm. Marsden, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Foudroyant, at Sea, the 14th of March 1806.

Sir—I request you will communicate to their Lordships, that, at half past three A. M. on the 13th of March, his Majesty's ship the London, which I had stationed to windward of the squadron, having wore, and made the signal for some strange sails, I directed the squadron to wear likewise upon the larboard tack, the wind being at W. S. W; and, as day-light appeared, made the signal for a general chace;—soon afterwards the London was observed in action with a large ship and a frigate, and continued supporting a running fire with those ships, which were endeavouring to escape, until half past seven, when the Amazon, being the advanced ship, pursued also, and engaged the frigate, which was attempting to bear away. The remainder of the squadron approaching fast upon the enemy (and the action having continued from before day-light until 43 minutes after nine A.M.), the line of battle ship, bearing the flag of a Rear-Admiral, struck; and at 53 minutes past the above hour, the frigate also followed her example, when an officer came on board the Foudroyant with Admiral Linois's sword, and informed me that the ships which had surrendered to his Majesty's colours were the Marengo, of 80 guns, 740 men, and the Belle Poule, of 40 guns, 18-pounders, and 320 men, returning to France from the East Indies; these ships being the remainder of the French squadron which had committed so much depredation upon the British commerce in the Eastern World.

I have much satisfaction in stating the meritorious and gallant conduct of Captains Sir Harry Neale and William Parker, supported by the zeal and bravery of the officers and crews of their respective ships, who claim my warmest thanks and acknowledgements; and whose exertions, I hope, will recommend them to their Lordships' particular notice and favour.

I cannot, however, avoid regretting that the force of the enemy did not afford to the officers and men of the other ships of the squadron, who shewed the most earnest desire to have closed with the enemy, an opportunity of displaying that valour and attachment to their King and country, which, I am confident,

dent, they will be happy to evince upon some future and more favourable occasion.

I have inclosed a list of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships, as well as their defects; and have likewise forwarded a particular statement of the ships captured, together with an account of the loss sustained by the enemy, being the most correct that could be ascertained from the role d'equipage. Rear-Admiral Linois is among the wounded, as well as several other officers. I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

Killed on board the London, Mr Wm. Rooke, midshipman, and 9 seamen and marines.—On board the Amazon, Mr Richard Seymour, First Lieutenant, Mr Edward Prior, second Lieut. of marines, one seaman and one marine.

Wounded on board the London, Mr W. Paddy, Lieutenant, Mr J. W. Watson, midshipman, and 18 seamen and marines.—On board the Amazon, Geo. Marcus, Quartermaster, and 5 seamen.

Killed on board the Marengo and Belle Poule, 65—Wounded, 80. Admiral Linois, and several other officers were among the wounded.—Force of the Marengo, 80 guns and 740 men; of the Belle Poule, 40 guns and 320 men.

Thus far the Gazette. It appears by private letters that the action took place near the Cape de Verd islands. The French Admiral almost ran on board of the London in the night; he supposed our squadron to be an East India convoy, and did not perceive his mistake until the London was close alongside, otherwise he must have escaped from his superior sailing, as the Marengo is reckoned the finest sailing man of war in the world. Lieutenant Seymour, of the Amazon, received his fatal wound towards the end of the action; he suffered the amputation of his left thigh with great fortitude, but died soon after. Lieut. Prior of the marines, was cut in two. Linois was wounded in the leg; his son, while holding his hand to his face, and crying for his father, had all his foreteeth carried away by a shot.—His first Captain lost his right arm.

It is supposed, from the number of valuable prizes taken by Linois, that a great quantity of treasure is on board the Marengo, but there is reason to believe that he had taken the precaution to send home part of his wealth in American vessels. After the action the Admiral went into St Jago to refit.

Sir John Warren arrived at Portsmouth on the 14th of May, with his squadron and prizes, the Marengo and Belle Poule. They encountered a most violent gale on the 23d April, in which the Marengo got totally dismasted, and the Ramilies lost her mizen and main top-masts. But for these disasters their cruize would have been longer. Nothing of value has been discovered on board the prizes. The Marengo is a beautiful ship, and very large. Admiral Linois is recovering of his wound, as is his son, whose wound was of a singular kind;—a bullet entered the angle of his jaw, knocked out the row of teeth on one side, wounded his tongue, and came out at his mouth!

The Gazette of May 17. announces the capture of a French frigate, at the Cape of Good Hope, under circumstances which render the acquisition more valuable, as it throws some light on the movements of the enemy, in a quarter where it was feared that they might do some mischief, and warrants the expectation of more important results. Sir Home Popham's letter, announcing the capture, is to the following effect:—

"In the morning of the 6th of March, a ship was discovered coming from the southward under a press of sail, and soon after two more, which proved to be the Raisonable and Narcissus. At eleven the headmost ship hoisted French colours, and passed within hail of the Diadem. The latter instantly changed her Dutch colours for English, and desired the Frenchman to strike, which he very properly did immediately. She proved to be the Volontaire French frigate, of 1100 tons, carrying 46 guns and 360 men, and, we are happy to add, had on board detachments of the Queen's and 54th regiments, consisting of 217 men, who were taken in two transports in the Bay of Biscay."

The Volontaire parted with the French squadron off Teneriffe, and intended to put into one of the Cape de Verd islands; but discovering a strange sail, whose appearance she did not like, she steered for the Cape, where the Dutch colours having been kept flying, she ran in without any suspicion.

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The Volontaire belonged to the squadron under Admiral Guillamet and Jerome Bonaparte, who are probably now on their return home; for had their object been to go direct to the Cape or the East Indies, they would not have loitered so long on the passage. They remained cruizing in the latitude of St Helena for six weeks. An American ship saw them about 150 leagues from that island on the 4th February; a cartel with Dutch prisoners saw them off the island on the 20th March. It should seem from this, as if their object had been to intercept some of the outward or homeward bound East India fleets.

It is however stated that this fleet has actually proceeded for India.—No apprehensions seem, however, to be entertained respecting the safety of our Oriental possessions. Our naval force in that quarter is thus distibuted:

Sir E. Pellew is on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, with the Culloden, Russell, Tremendous, Albion, each 74; Grampus and Cornwallis, 50; Diana 38; Pitt, Dedaigneuse, and Concorde, 36; Terpsichore, 32; and the Seaflower, Victor, Drake, and Rattlesnake sloops of war. Sir Thomas Trowbridge has the eastern station, with the Blenheim and Sceptre, 74; Lancaster, 64; Phaeton 38, Caroline 38, Sir Edward Hughes 38; St Fiorenzo 36, Wilhelmina 36; Fox 32, Greyhound 32; and the Dasher, Harrier, and Albatross sloops of war.

Sir Richard Strachan's squadron arrived at Plymouth on the 6th of May, after a three months cruize as far as Madeira, without ever seeing a single ship of the enemy. His fleet having been refitted with uncommon dispatch, the Admiral sailed again on the 19th with seven sail of the line, and three frigates; his destination said to be direct for India.

Our troops at the Cape, at the date of the last accounts, were in good health, and perfect tranquillity prevailed throughout the settlement. The Dutch prisoners had been embarked for Holland.

Various accounts have been received of another French squadron having appeared in the West Indies, but they appear to be unfounded. Admiral Duckworth, in the Superb, with the Acasta frigate, and his three prizes, sailed from Jamaica on the 24th of February, but learning at sea that a French squadron had appeared off the coast of Cuba, he returned to Jamaica, from whence, after being reinforced by three sail of the line, he sailed a second time for Cape Maize, where the enemy were said to have been seen; but finding the information to be incorrect, he steered his course for Europe, and joined Lord Collingwood off Cadiz. The rest of his squadron (the Canopus, Donegal, Spencer, with the Jupiter and Alexander, prizes) have arrived at Portsmouth and Plymouth. The Braave, of 74 guns, the third prize, foundered in a violent gale off Newfoundland, all the people saved. The Agamemnon was left at Barbadoes.

The Superb of 74 guns, Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, from the West Indies, but last from the fleet off Cadiz, has arrived at Plymouth.—She left the fleet all well. The Spaniards were refitting their ships in Cadiz very slowly, as they were in want of the necessary stores of every kind.

On the 17th of May, the following ships arrived at St Helen's:—The Dreadnought, of 98 guns, Rear Admiral the Earl of Northesk, Captain Conn; and Britannia, 100 guns, Captain Bullen, in company with the San Ildefonso, 74 guns, Capt. Quillam; Bahama, 74 guns, Captain Stewart; and Swiftsure, 74 guns, Captain Digby; three of the prizes captured off Trafalgar; the other captured ship, the Berwick, 74 guns, remains at Gibraltar as Admiral Knight's flag ship.

A letter from Lord Cochrane, commanding the Pallas frigate, states, that having learned the situation of the corvettes in the river of Bourdeaux (the Garonne), on the evening of the 5th April, the Pallas was anchored close to the shoal of Cordovan, and a national corvette, which had the guard, was boarded and cut out by the boats, within two heavy batteries, in spite of all resistance. At day-light a general alarm was given; a sloop of war followed, but was soon obliged to sheer off, with considerable damage. In the morning, while waiting for the boats, three ships were observed bearing down towards the Pallas, which she chaced, and drove the whole ashore, where they were completely wrecked. Their masts went by the board, and they were involved in a sheet of spray. Of this flotilla, therefore, Lord Cochrane gives the following

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satisfactory account:—La Tapageuse, of 14 guns, and 95 men, taken;—wrecked three beautiful corvettes, one of 18, one of 22, and one of 24 guns. The Pallas did not lose a man, and had only three wounded. The Pallas has also taken three, and destroyed two French merchant vessels.

The London Gazette announces the following captures:

By the Virginie, the Vengador Spanish privateer, of 14 guns and 82 men. By the Hind revenue cutter, after a running fight of 3 hours, the Intrepid French privateer of 14 guns. Her Captain and two men were killed, and two dangerously wounded. The Hind had not a man hurt. The privateer had made four prizes, two of which have been retaken. In the West Indies, by the Grenada brig, after a close action of three hours, a French letter of marque, of two 42, one 9 pounder, with several swivels and blunderbusses, and 52 men. The enemy's guns were so mounted as to enable them to bear at the same time in any direction, and the action was prolonged by light winds, which made the Grenada fall astern several times. She had her master (Atkins) severely wounded, and a boy mortally. The enemy had 3 men killed and 7 wounded. By the Wolverine, a French privateer of 3 guns and 50 men. By the Heureux, a French schooner privateer of 3 guns and 60 men, and the Bellone, French privateer, of 14 guns and 117 men, with 8000 dollars on board.——By the Loire frigate, the Princess of Peace, a very fine Spanish privateer pierced for 14 guns, but carrying only one large 24-pounder, and 63 men. By the Conflict, gun-brig, the Finisterre, French lugger, of 14 guns, and 51 men. By the Colpoys hired brig and Attack gun-brig, two chasse marees. They had run up the river Donillan, where they were covered by a battery of two 12 pounders. Our tars landed, carrried the battery, spiked the guns, brought the vessels down the river, and destroyed the signal-post of Donillan. By the Felicity privateer, the Josephine French privateer, of 3 guns and 37 men; his Majesty's late lugger, Experiment, mounting 4 guns, with 30 men. Two Spanish gun-boats, each carrying one 24-pounder, one 36 pounder carronade, two swivels, and 45 men.

We are sorry to announce the loss of his Majesty's brig Seaforth, Lieut. Steele. She was upset in a squall, off Antigua, and only two of the crew were saved.

The number of Prussian vessels embargoed in our ports exceeds 400. Upwards of 80 vessels have been detained and sent into Yarmouth since the embargo.

The measures of the British Government in relation to Prussia are still marked with vigour and decision. Some modification of the general principle of the embargo has taken place.—Vessels under Papenburgh colours are allowed to clear out for any port in Holland or Sweden, upon security being given that they will return to Great Britain, and not violate the blockaded ports. Vessels under Kniphausen colours are allowed to clear out without any restriction. —But on the other hand, the embargo has been extended to the vessels of all ports under Prussian influence.

Orders have been issued for allowing Hamburgh, Bremen, and Oldenburgh ships to clear out for any port not blockaded, in giving bail for the return of the vessels to a British port within three months. On the 11th April, an order was posted at Embden, "That no British vessel arriving at that port with a cargo should be permitted to stay longer than 24 hours, and then to sail without landing any of her merchandize."

It is a remarkable circumstance, that the three Commanders in Chief of the British, Spanish, and French Fleets at the glorious battle of Trafalgar, are all dead: viz. Lord Nelson, Admiral Gravina, and Admiral Villeneuve, who has committed suicide at Rennes.

At Maidstone assizes, Capt. Temple, of the Theseus, was tried for the alledged murder of a seaman belonging to that ship, on her passage from Jamaica, and honourably acquitted. Wm. Honeyman, *alias* Alex. Innes, a very young man, of a handsome appearance, was found *guilty* of forging a bill of exchange for 80 l.

A person lately died in a village in Staffordshire, who is stated to have declared on his death-bed, that he was hired to set fire to the Boyne, of 98 guns, burnt some years since at Portsmouth. He has left some documents, which may serve to throw some light on this mysterious affair.

SCOT-

Scottish Chronicle.

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

Jedburgh—April 25.

LORD CRAIG.

ISABEL DUN, accused of child-murder, was, on her own petition, banished Scotland for life —No other business.

Dumfries—April 30.

LORD CRAIG.

William Wright, for theft, was fugitated.—James M'Dougall, and Alex. Brown, for horse stealing.—Brown was dismissed from the bar, and M'Dougall recommitted on a new warrant.

Ayr—May 6.

LORD CRAIG.

Hugh Hannay weaver in Balmuttock, and John Mitchell weaver in Stewarton, both accused of murder or culpable homicide, and George Blair flesher in Irvine, for theft, were all fugitated for non-appearance.—No other business.

[Lord Cullen, who should have accompanied Lord Craig upon the southern circuit, has been detained in London by severe indisposition for some weeks.]

Stirling—April 26.

LORD DUNSINNAN.

David Gardner, wright in Grangemouth, for shopbreaking, was, after a long trial, assoilzied and dismissed from the bar.

Glasgow—April 30.

LORDS DUNSINNAN AND ARMADALE.

Robert Berrie and John Gordon, for theft, pleaded *guilty*, and received sentence of transportation, the first for seven, the latter for fourteen years.—George Stewart, for fraud and imposition, also pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to transportation for seven years.—Duncan Graham, labourer at the alkali works at Dalmuir-shore, for an assault upon the manager, also pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to imprisonment for nine months.—Alex. Stewart and Michael Jamieson, accused of murder or culpable homicide; the diet was deserted on account of the absence of some witnesses. John and William Letham, Richard Farrie, and Alexander Colquhoun, carters, accused of killing Thomas Laurie weaver, in a squabble at Gallowgate toll.—The Advocate depute stated, that as he had reason to believe that Colquhoun, who did not appear, was the only guilty person, he would pass from the charge against the other three, who were accordingly dismissed, and sentence of fugitation was pronounced against Colquhoun.

Ann Parker, *alias* Mrs Hepple, midwife in Glasgow, accused of exposing an infant female child, entrusted to her to be sent to nursing, in a common stair in Trongate street, and deserting it there, to the imminent danger of its life. The prisoner was found guilty upon her own confession, and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

Inverary—May 5.

LORD ARMADALE.

Margaret Brown, for child murder, and William Bromfield, late clerk to Mr Niel M'Gibbon, collector of the land tax for Argyleshire, for fraud in the collection of said tax, were fugitate for non appearance.

Andrew Purdie, Catherine Brown, Arch. Brown, and Duncan M'Murchy taylor, accused of stealing part of the cargo of a ship lately wrecked on the island of Sanday;—the three first were assoilzied, and M'Murchy found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for seven years.

Aberdeen—April 23.

LORD MEADOWBANK.

John Watson, late servant to Adam Gordon, Esq. of Cairnfield, was capitally tried, for breaking into a room in the house of Cairnfield, and stealing sundry small sums of money and papers. The Jury, by a plurality of voices, found the indictment not sufficiently proven; the pannel was thereupon dismissed from the bar. Wm. Duncan, late apprentice to the gardener at Cairnfield, who had been an associate with the pannel in the commission of the crime, was committed to prison, as guilty of perjury in giving his evidence on the trial.

Helen Jeans, indicted for stealing two horses, pleaded guilty, and the Advocate Depute having restricted the libel to an arbitrary punishment, she was sentenced to be transported for 14 years. This female horsestealer was disguised in man's apparel when she committed the crime, and had she not been detected in the very act of selling the stolen horses in a public fair, it would have been impossible afterwards to have identified her person.

Janet

Janet Fraser, wife of James Laing, mason in Banff, and Janet Hepburn, a lodger in his house, for stealing or resetting a variety of articles of wearing apparel. Janet Hepburn pleaded guilty, and was banished Scotland for seven years. Janet Fraser was assoilzied.

The Court decided three appeal cases, one of which is of general importance, viz. the right of Magistrates of burghs, and keepers of their tolbooth, to exact jail fees from incarcerated debtors; being an appeal from a sentence of the Magistrates of Aberdeen, at the instance of Robert Stewart in Burngallie of Mortlach, against Thomas Hutcheon, keeper of the Aberdeen tolbooth. The appellant had been detained in prison by the keeper for payment of the jail fees, after his creditors had agreed to his liberation, and was under the necessity of paying said fees under protest, and bringing an action of repetition against the jailor therefor, founding on the decision of the Supreme Court, "7th Dec. 18 ;, M'Whinnie against the keeper of the prison of Ayr," in which "the Court had found that Magistrates, or keepers of a county jail, are not entitled to exact dues from incarcerated debtors." The Magistrates assoilzied the defender from the action of repetition of the dues exacted, being 1l. 16s. 6d. at the rate of 6d. per night for the time Stewart had been in prison: against which sentence he appealed to the Circuit Court, and his Lordship, after hearing counsel on both sides, In respect of the general importance of the case to the Royal Burghs, and of the Magistrates of Aberdeen having agreed to defray the expence of *both parties*, certified the same to the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh.

Inverness—April 29.

LORD MEADOWBANK.

Janet Hoys, wife of James Austie, baker in Forres, for theft, was outlawed for not appearing.

Geo. Davidson, journeyman weaver, for a rape, being put to the bar, the Advocate Depute stated, that from certain circumstances which had come to his knowledge, he was induced to desert the diet; Davidson was accordingly dismissed from the bar.

Nicholas Vass, an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, was capitally indicted for obtaining a forgery of a great number of the certificates required from out-pensioners, to entitle them to receive their pensions, and fraudulently using such certificates, knowing them to be forged; and also, for procuring, by false pretences, attestations on said certificates, under the hands of Justices of Peace, and a Minister of the Gospel. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and the Advocate Depute, after stating to the Court the enormity of the offence, agreed, on account of the prisoner's age, he being about eighty, his long services in the army, and other circumstances, to restrict the pains of law to an arbitrary punishment. The Advocate Depute adduced two of the Bailies of Tain, and a Minister, who stated, that the prisoner had been in the practice of bringing a number of certificates, for their signature, purporting to be for out pensioners who resided in the country, but who were not able, as he alledged, to appear and make affidavit on account of their age or infirmities; and the witnesses not suspecting any fraud, had attested these certificates. Lord Meadowbank pointed out to these gentlemen the impropriety of their conduct, which might have been made the ground of a criminal prosecution against them, and admonished them to abstain from such a practice in time to come. Vass was sentenced to be put upon the pillory at Inverness, the 16th of May next, with a label on his breast, bearing this inscription—"*For defrauding his King and Master by forged and false certificates*,"—and thereafter banished Scotland during all the days of his life.

John Macpherson, also an out pensioner of said Hospital, was indicted, for procuring by false pretences, certificates or attestations, under the hands of the said Justices of Peace and Ministers of the Gospel, and using such false certificates in defraud of his Majesty. This case was not capital, it not being charged that the prisoner forged the certificates. He was also convicted, on his own confession, and sentenced to be put upon the pillory, along with the other prisoner, having a label on his breast, bearing this inscription—"*For defrauding his King and Master by false certificates*," and thereafter banished Scotland for seven years

Alexander Dow M'Donald, lately residing at Fort William, was indicted for falsehood and perjury; but, on account of the absence of some material witnesses, the diet was deserted against him *pro loco et tempore*, and a new warrant of commitment granted. He afterwards found bail for his appearance, and was liberated.

Perth—May 6.

LORDS JUSTICE CLERK AND MEADOWBANK.

Thomas Black, tenant at Forenaught, charged with falsifying and altering bank notes of 5l. to 10l. and fraudulently using the same, was outlawed for not appearing. John Westwater, flax-dresser in Kinghorn, accused of murdering John Orr, flax-dresser there, by stabbing him with a knife in the side, denied the charge. The Jury unanimously

nimously found him *Guilty*. He received sentence to be executed at Kinghorn on the 21st June.—Margaret Cunningham, widow of the late John Mason, flax-dresser in Pathhead, and John Skinner, butcher there, were indicted for the murder of the said John Mason. Skinner having absconded, was outlawed. The Jury unanimously found Margaret Cunningham *Guilty* of the murder of her husband, by feloniously administering to him a quantity of arsenic, which, on a repetition of the dose (the first having failed), quickly occasioned his death. The prisoner's Counsel moved the Court to delay sentence against her, in respect that she is pregnant, and craved their Lordships to take the course which in such a case should appear to them to be proper. The Court certified the case to the High Court of Justiciary, to meet at Edinburgh on the 26th May, and granted warrant for transmitting the prisoner from Perth to Edinburgh.—Betty Murray, alias Barclay, for housebreaking and theft, in the county of Forfar, pleaded *Guilty*. She was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

Donald M'Craw, formerly serjeant in the 42d Regt. now merchant in Perth, accused of the murder of Euphan Couper, daughter of James Couper, baker in Perth, a girl between 9 and 10 years of age. The circumstances attending the commission of the crime, being repugnant to common decency, strangers were excluded. The Jury unanimously found the prisoner *Guilty of murder*, and the Court passed sentence, ordaining him to be executed at Perth, on Friday the 27th of June.

In the cases of appeals before the Court, the result of one may be of some general importance, viz. Murray v. Kelt, respecting the right of an out-going tenant to carry away with him certain beams belonging to a threshing machine, which he had erected at his own expence, and which were inserted into the barn wall. The Sheriff found the tenant liable, but the Court altered that judgment, and found they were part of the machine, and that the tenant was entitled to carry them away, on his paying for repairing the walls.

Opening of the new Wet Dock at Leith.

On Tuesday May 20th, the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council of Edinburgh, and a numerous company of Ladies and Gentlemen, met at the Assembly Rooms, Leith, and about 3 o'clock moved in procession to the Ferry-Boat-Stairs, preceded by a band of music, where two very fine Smacks, decorated with the colours of the different European nations, lay ready to receive them.

The Magistrates and company having gone on board, a gun was fired as a signal to unmoor, when the vessels proceeded towards the Dock, and at 20 minutes past three, the Fifeshire packet, belonging to the Union Shipping Company, entered, followed by the Buccleugh, belonging to the Edinburgh and Leith Shipping Company, amidst the reiterated acclamations of an immense number of spectators, and repeated discharges of artillery from the Fort at Leith, his Majesty's ships of war in the Roads, and guns stationed at the Quays of the Dock. The two vessels were attended by the Barge of Admiral Vashon, commanding on this station, with that of Mr Bruce of the Naval Yard, and several others all manned by their respective crews, and finely decorated for the occasion, and followed by the Edinburgh packet Capt. Hall, another Smack belonging to the Union Shipping Company, and a fine Brig, called the Prescott, belonging to Mr John Hay.

The two Smacks were afterwards moored on the south side of the Dock, when the Lord Provost and Magistrates were addressed by the Master of the Merchant Company of Edinburgh as follows:—

"My Lord Provost—In the name of the Company of Merchants of Edinburgh, the Chamber of Commerce of Edinburgh, and the Traffickers of Leith, who have the deepest interest in the splendid work which we have been contemplating, I beg leave, upon this occasion, to offer our most cordial congratulations to your Lordship.

"We now, my Lord, behold the completion of an undertaking from which the greatest advantages must accrue to the City of Edinburgh and its Port of Leith; and it is a pleasing anticipation, that these advantages will not be confined to ourselves and our posterity; while the Wet Dock of Leith offers safety and every accommodation to the ships of all nations resorting to our port, the benefits arising from it, according to the beneficent nature and tendency of honourable Commerce, must be diffused to the most distant regions, as extensively as are the commercial connections of our industrious and enterprizing traders.

"I have only to add, my Lord, what I am sure has been felt by every one who has witnessed the solemnities of this day, that the magnitude and utility of the undertaking, and the perfection of the execution, reflect the greatest honour upon, and will I trust, to latest ages, remain a monument of the wisdom, the spirit, and the patriotism of the Magistracy of Edinburgh."

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To which his Lordship made the following reply:—

"GENTLEMEN—I return you my sincere thanks for the honour you have done me in your congratulations upon the accomplishment of a work of such general utility as the Wet Dock of Leith.

"When so much of the prosperity and strength of this country depends upon the extension of commerce, and the facility with which navigation is carried on, the accomplishment of a measure so well calculated to answer these important ends, as the admirable work we have just beheld, will be looked upon as no inconsiderable advantage towards the accomodation of individuals, and the gradual increase of the wealth and prosperity of the United Kingdom.

"Other Nations, also, will participate in the advantages of such a work; and we shall have the pleasure, I hope, soon to behold an increase of shipping to this Port, from the comparatively great accommodation which the Wet Dock offers over the present harbour of Leith."

The company afterwards returned to the Assembly Rooms, where an elegant entertainment had been prepared, and the evening was spent with the utmost conviviality.

This Dock, the first of the kind in North Britain, has been wholly executed within high water mark, which added greatly to the difficulty and expence of the undertaking. The space occupied by the Dock is above five acres, but including the ground on its sides and ends, upwards of fifteen acres have been taken from the sea; on these parts it is proposed to construct graving docks, building slips, shades and warehouses

The sea-wall of this Dock being exposed to the accumulated swell from the German Ocean, required to be very strong; it is accordingly one of the strongest pieces of Masonry we have seen, and is wholly composed of large ashler stones, from Rosyth quarry, belonging to the Earl of Hopetoun, laid in a mortar of Pozzolano. The stones on the outside of the wall are bound together by chain bars of iron, inserted in the different courses horizontally, and connected by vertical bars of the same metal; thus uniting the whole in one common mass. The binding the work in this manner with iron was a very necessary measure, as during the building of the wall, it frequently happened that stones of several tons weight were displaced by the heavy eastern swell. The quay walls, and those of the entrance lock, are also fine massy pieces of masonry, and the whole are so constructed that every stone forms part of an arch.

This Dock is only the first part of a most magnificent plan extending to Newhaven, where the principal entrance is intended to be made to the largest dock, which will have depth of water sufficient to contain frigates of the first size; and the whole, when completed, will form one of the finest ranges of docks in the world.

The present Dock, and other works connected with it, have occupied five years in the execution, the first stone having been laid on the 14th May, 1801, under the Magistracy of Sir William Fettes, who has also had the singular good fortune to preside on the present occasion.

The plans of this work are the production of Mr John Rennie of London, Civil Engineer, and they have been executed under the superintendance of Mr John Paterson, of whose unremitting attention, as residing engineer, the style in which the works are finished, which has met the approbation of every one who has seen them, will afford a lasting proof.—The money already expended upon this immense undertaking exceeds L. 100,000.

A guard of the Argyleshire, Aberdeenshire, and Galloway Militia, lined the streets, and kept the quays of the Docks; and it gives us much pleasure to add, that no accident whatever happened on the occasion.

On Thursday May 22d, the Edinburgh and Leith Shipping Co.'s smack Hazard from London, entered the Wet Dock, and discharged her cargo, being the first loaded vessel that has entered and paid the dock dues.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Carleton House, April 22.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint the following Noblemen and Gentlemen to be State Councillors for the Principality of Scotland:

The Marquis of Bute,—Earl of Lauderdale.—Earl of Eglinton.—Earl of Breadalbane.—Earl of Cassilis.—Earl of Moira.—Earl of Stair.—Wm. Adam, Esq.—Adam Gillies, Esq.—And David Cathcart, Esq.

Robert Adair, Esq. is appointed Envoy extraordinary to the Court of Vienna.

The Right Hon. Bowes Daly and Thos. Sheridan Esq. are appointed muster-masters general of Ireland.

On the 30th of April, John Davidson of Ravelrig and Thos. Gloag of Chapeltown, Esqrs. were elected Joint Collectors of Cess for the county of Edinburgh, in room of Mr Cranstoun of Dewar, deceast.

ECCLE-

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

His Majesty has been pleased to promote the Rev. John Kearney, D. D. Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, to the Bishoprick of Ossory, in room of the Right Rev. Dr Hugh Hamilton, deceased.

— To constitute and appoint the Rev. George Hall, D. D. Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, in room of the Rev. Dr Kearney.

The King has presented the Rev. James Wightman to the church of Kells, in room of Mr Gillespie deceast.

Mr Somervell of Hamilton-farm has presented Mr Lewis Balfour, preacher, to the church of Sorn, in room of the late Rev. Dr George Gordon

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Gen. the Right Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick to be Col. of the 11th regiment of foot, vice Gen. Grant deceased.

Major-Gen. John Lord Elphinstone to be Col. of the 26th foot, vice Lieut. Gen. Andrew Gordon, deceased.

Lieut. Gen. John Lord Hutchinson, to be Governor of Stirling Castle, vice Gen. Grant, deceased.

Gen. John Earl of Suffolk to be Governor of Londonderry and Culmore, vice Lord Hutchinson.

Lieut Gen. George Don to be Governor of the Island of Jersey, vice Gen. Gordon, deceased.

Col. Alexander Mair to be Lieut. Gov. of Landguard Fort, vice Blake, deceased.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Rudsdell, of the 61st foot, to be Lieut. Gov. of Sheerness, vice Colonel Mair.

MARRIAGES.

April 9. At Edinburgh, Robert Watson, Esq. to Miss Lawson, daughter of Mr Robt. Lawson, surgeon in Edinburgh.

11. At London, Sir Stephen Richard Glyn, Bart of Harwarden Castle, Flintshire, to the Hon. Miss Mary Neville, second daughter of Lord Braybrooke.

12. At Chelsea, Alex. Hepburn Mitchelson of Middleton, Esq. to Miss Gamage, eldest daughter of the late Captain Gamage, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

12. At London, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, his Excellency Prince Bariatinsky, to the Hon. Frances Mary Dutton, daughter of Lord Sherborne.

—. At ditto, Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. Miss Pakenham, niece of Admiral Pakenham.

—. At Clifton, H. Stewart, Esq. of Ballefield, to Miss Prust.

—. At Leeds, Mr Thomas Bell, the *Irish Giant*, now travelling the country, to Miss M. Stanley, of Sheffield.

14. At Kilbride, John Jamieson, Esq. younger of Bogton, to Miss Mary Corse, daughter of Mr Walter Corse.

16. At London, Thomas Hope, Esq. to Miss Louisa Beresford, youngest daughter of the Archbishop of Tuam.

17. At London, Captain Digby, of the Royal Navy, to Viscountess Andover, daughter of Thomas Coke, Esq. M. P.

18. At London, John Abernethie, Esq. to Miss Susan Harris, daughter of the late Richard Harris, Esq. of Sandown, Surrey.

21. At St Quivox Manse, the Rev. John Stirling, minister of Craigie, to Miss Mary M'Quhae, daughter of the Rev. Dr M'Quhae, of St Quivox,

22. At Bath, Rob. Pringle, Esq. younger of Stitchel, to Miss Sarah Macleod, daughter of the late General Macleod of Macleod.

22. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Allan, surgeon, to Miss Anna Scott, daughter of William Scott, Esq. of Seabank.

24. At Edinburgh, William Glas, Esq. Stirling, to Miss Jane Moir, daughter of the deceased John Moir, Esq. of Hillfoot, writer to the signet.

25. At London, John Bushby, Esq. of the Madras Establishment, to Miss Macdonald, daughter of Thomas Macdonald, Esq. one of the Commissioners for settling the American claims.

25. At ———, Capt. Donald M'Leod of Tallisker, to Miss Catharina M'Lean, daughter of Alex. M'Lean of Coll, Esq.

28. At Stranraer, Robert Hannay of Ruscoe, Esq. to Miss Kerr, only daughter of John Kerr, Esq. Stranraer.

29. At Glasgow, the Rev. James France, minister of Moniaive, to Miss Isabella Square, Buchlyvie

29. At Torrie-house, by the Right Rev. Bishop Sandford, Jas Moray, Esq. younger of Abercairny, to Miss Erskine, daughter of the late Sir William Erskine, Bart. of Torrie.

29. At Dalgoner, the Rev Jas. Keyden, minister of Keir, to Miss Helen Grierson, eldest daughter of James Grierson of Dalgoner, Esq.

May 1. At London, John Drummond, Esq. banker, Charingcross, to Miss Barbara Chester, daughter of the late Charles Chester, Esq. of Chicheley, Bucks, and one of her Majesty's Maids of Honour.

2. At ditto, Lord Robert Seymour, to the Hon. Miss Chetwynd, sister of Viscount Chetwynd.

6. At London, by special licence, the Right Hon. Charles Lord Kinnaird, to Lady Olivia Catherine Fitzgerald, youngest daughter of the late Duke of Leinster.

9. At Gressford, in Denbighshire, by special licence, Chas. Watkin Williams Wynn Esq. M. P. to Miss Cunliffe, eldest daughter

ter of Sir Foster Cunliffe, Bart. of Acton Park, in that county.

9. At Chesterfield, the French General Henin, to Miss Jane Dickson of that place.

12. At Worcester, Thomas Constable, Esq. of Woodford in Essex, to Miss Walhouse, second daughter of the late Moreton Walhouse, Esq. of Hatherton, in Staffordshire.

17. At London, the Hon. Wm. Herbert, son of the Earl of Caernarvon, to the Hon. Letitia Allen, youngest daughter of Lord Viscount Allen.

19. At Lambeth Palace, by special licence, the Hon. Hugh Percy, third son of the Earl of Beverley, to Miss Manners Sutton, eldest daughter of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

BIRTHS.

April 16. At Donavourd, the Lady of A. MacFarlane, Esq. of Donavourd, a son.

22. At Berlin, the Lady of Francis James Jackson, Esq. British Envoy, a son.

22. At Sinton House, the Lady of John Corse Scott Esq. a daughter.

27. At Edinburgh, Mrs Gilmour of Craigmillar, a daughter.

30. At Kirkmichael House, the Lady of David Kennedy, Esq. of Kirkmichael, a daughter.

May 1. At London, the Lady of Coutts Trotter, Esq. a daughter.

2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Hamilton, wife of Dr James Hamilton, a daughter.

9. At Ballindalloch, Mrs Macpherson Grant, of Ballindalloch, a daughter.

10. At London, the Duchess of Beaufort, a daughter.

10. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Colonel James Pringle, a daughter.

20. At Coull, Lady Mackenzie of Coull, a son.

DEATHS.

Aug. 3. 1805. At Bombay, Major Henry Brown, youngest son of Thomas Brown of Johnstonburn, Esq.

Nov. 12. At sea, Mr Archibald Ramsay, second son of Mr Robert Ramsay, writer in Dumfries

30. On his passage to Bengal, Dr Francis Maxwell, of the East India Company's service.

Dec. 10. At Berbice, Mr John Campbell, Commissary department there, son of the late Mr Patrick Campbell, Royal Bank, Edinburgh.

25. At New Calabar, Mr Thomas Kirkpatrick, surgeon, aged 25.

Feb. At Dominica, of the yellow fever, Joseph M'Laren, Esq. garrison surgeon there.

9. In the Turkish dominions, Mr James Wood, eldest son of Mr Alexander Wood, merchant in Elie.

March —. At Tangier, J. M. Matra, Esq. Consul general to the empire of Morocco.

March 8. At Surinam, the Hon. Geo. Cranstoune, Col. 64th regt. and uncle of Lord Cranstoune.

24. At Whitekirk Manse, the Rev. Mr James Williamson, minister of the gospel, aged 64. And on the 8th of October last, his son, Lieut. Thomas Williamson, of his Majesty's ship the Atlas, in the West Indies.

Lately, At Dusseldorf, Wilhelmina de Buylen de Nyevelt, widow of Lieut.-Col. Robt. Douglas.

Lately, Wm. Woodfall, Esq. Chief Justice of Cape Breton, son of the late Mr Wm. Woodfall, the well known reporter of Parliamentary debates.

Lately, at New York, James M'Ghie, Esq. an eminent planter of Trelawny parish, Jamaica.

April 1. In the island of Islay, after a short illness, the Rev. Archibald Robertson, minister of Kildalton.

2. At Manse of Kinnethmont, in the 46th year of her age, Mrs Minty, wife of Dr Minty, minister of Kinnethmont.

2. At Kilniver, Mrs Mary M'Leod, wife of the Rev. Donald Campbell, and tenth daughter of the late John M'Leod, Esq. of Rasay.

3. At Burntisland, Mrs Ogilvie, wife of James Ogilvie, Esq.

3. At Musselburgh, Mr Robert Scott, master of the Mathematical Academy there.

4. At Neufchatel, in Switzerland, General Count de Meuron, Colonel proprietor of a regiment of his name in his Britannic Majesty's pay.

4. At London, Mrs Janet M'Kenzie, relict of the deceased Mr Alex. Weir, painter in Edinburgh, and collector of that elegant assemblage of natural curiosities, which, during his lifetime, was distinguished by the name of Weir's Museum.

5. At Paddington, in the 42d year of his age, William Garthshore, Esq. M. P. for Weymouth, late one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and son of Dr Maxwell Garthshore, physician in London.

5. At Edinburgh, Col. James Francis Erskine.

5. At Dalswinton, Jean Erskine, eldest daughter of John Thomas Erskine, Esq. younger of Mar.

6. At Seafield-house, near Greenock, Mr Alex. Campbell, late Deputy Comptroller of the Customs at Greenock, in the 82d year of his age.

6. At Edinburgh, Miss Margaret M'Intosh, second daughter of the late Captain John M'Intosh of Harwood.

April

April 7. At Edinburgh, Mrs Wilhelmina Cant, daughter of the late Ludovick Cant, Esq. of Thurstone.

7. At ditto, Thomas Ainslie, Esq. of Overwells.

—. At Springfield, Andrew M'Culloch Esq. underwriter, Glasgow.

—. At Lochwinnoch, Mr John Caldwell, surgeon there, in the 93d year of his age.

8. At Brunswick, in the 58th year of his age, his Serene Highness William V. Prince of Orange, late Stadtholder of the United Provinces, a Knight of the Garter, &c. He was cousin-german to his Majesty. His successor in the Government of the Principality of Nassau-Orange is the hereditary and reigning Prince of Fulda.

8. At Edinburgh, Walter Scott, Esq. son of the late Francis Scott, Esq. formerly merchant in India.

8. At London, in the 65th year of his age, Robert Barker, Esq. the ingenious inventor of the Panorama.

8. At Edinburgh, Mrs Ann Blinshall, relict of Mr Edward Roberts, and daughter of the Rev. Mr David Blinshal, minister of Lamington.

8. At Rotherham, in Yorkshire, Henry Viscount Neville, eldest son of the Earl of Abergavenny. His Lordship's second son Ralph, now Viscount Neville, was with Lord Nelson on board the Victory, in the late glorious battle off Trafalgar, and is now Lieut. in Lord Collingwood's flag ship.

10. Andrew Brown, Esq. of Sornhill.

11. At Edinburgh, Mr James Maule, writer to the signet.

—. At Cupar Angus, aged 83, Mrs Catherine Menzies, widow of the deceased Mr David Blair, merchant there.

13. At Aberdeen, Andrew Thomson, Esq. of Banchory.

13. At Elgin, being her birth day, when she completed her 20th year, Henrietta Anne Gordon, daughter of the Rev. John Gordon, minister of the gospel at Duffus.

—. At Madrid, aged 80, Don Francisco Solano, an Admiral of great courage and experience.

—. At Houndwood, Mrs Dunbar of Houndwood.

13. At Glasgow, universally lamented, Archibald Grahame, Esq. banker there.

14. At Cornhill, Mrs Darling, wife of James Darling, Esq.

15. At Longniddry, John Glassell, Esq. of Longniddry.

—. Mrs Heron of Chippermore.

16. At Braco Castle, Mrs Anna Amelia Murdoch, wife of James Masterton, Esq. of Braco.

—. At Duthell, Miss Anne M'Donald, second daughter of Alexander M'Donald, Esq of Glenco.

17. At Jersey, Lieut.-Gen. Andrew Gordon, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in that island, and Colonel of the 26th reg. of foot.

—. At Glasgow, Lieut. M. I. Nelson, of the 11th reg. of foot.

17. At Edinburgh, Miss Bell, eldest daughter of Thomas Bell, Esq. of Netherhorsburgh.

17. At Prestonpans, Mr Archibald Campbell, writer in Edinburgh.

17. At Sans Souci, near the Black Rock, Dublin, after a long and painful illness, Robert Herbert Butler, Earl of Lanesborough.

17. At Glasgow, Mr Robert Dickson, late ironmonger there.

18. At Edinburgh, Mrs Elizabeth Thomson, spouse of Mr Gilbert Jamieson, merchant there.

19. At Glasgow, Alexander Peter, Esq. merchant.

19. At Drummond Castle, Perthshire, at the advanced age of 98, Louis Macrabie, the most celebrated walker of his time. He was running footman to the Duke of Perth, and followed the fortune of his master, till they were separated at the battle of Culloden. At the restoration of the estates, he was taken into the service of the late Lord Perth, and passed the remainder of his days with comfort.

20. At Stirling, Mr Ebenezer Brown.

21. At Tatton Park, Cheshire, after a few days illness, W. Tatton Egerton, Esq. M. P. for that county.

22. At Musselburgh, Robert Riddel, Esq. of Carzeld.

22. At Kinloch, near Dunkeld, Mrs Colina Campbell, widow of the late John Campbell, Esq. of Melfort, formerly Lieut.-Gov. of Fort George, and sister of Patrick Campbell, Esq. of Achalader.

22. At Edinburgh, aged 22, Edmund Clover, Esq. M.D.

23. At ditto, Wm. Henry Charteris, Esq.

23. At London, Dr John Turton, one of her Majesty's physicians. He has left his fortune of L. 200,000, after the death of his widow, to the Princess Mary, his Majesty's 4th daughter.

24. At Edinburgh, Miss Barbara Menzies, daughter of John Menzies, Esq. of the Customs.

25. At Peterhead, Mr Alexander Anderson, late surgeon, Royal Navy.

26. At Serlby Hall, in the bloom of youth, the Hon. Charlotte Penelope Monckton, third daughter of Viscount Galway.

—. At Dover Place, Captain David Mirrylees.

—. At London, Lady Elizabeth Keppel, second daughter of the Earl of Albemarle, in the 9th year of her age.

April

April 26. At Sea, Captain Thomas Sharp, royal navy, youngest son of Francis Sharp, Esq Comptroller of the Customs, Leith.

27. At Port Glasgow, Mrs Essex Ramsay, daughter of the deceased William Ramsay, Esq. of Templehall, and wife of Hugh Milliken, Esq. Port-Glasgow.

28. At Easdale, Argyllshire, Mrs Janet Campbell, spouse of Colin Campbell, Esq. of Easdale, and daughter of Colin Campbell of Glenmore, Esq.

28. At Kells Manse, aged 76, the Rev. John Gillespie, 41 years minister of Kells.

29. At Hillley, near Linlithgow, Mrs Seton, relict of William Seton, Esq.

—. At Edinburgh, after a few hours illness, James Candlish, A. M.

—. At ditto, Mr Alexander Smiton, eldest son of the late Mr Walter Smiton, painter in Edinburgh.

29. At Forfar, Dr Kay, M D.

— At the Manse of Glenisla, the Rev. Alex. Peat, minister of that parish.

—. At Brechin, Robert Gillies, Esq.

30. At Moffat, George Buchanan, Esq. of Mackeanstone.

30. At Montrose, Mr D. Ford, merhcant.

—. At Huntly, the Rev. George Cowie, minister of that parish, in the 57th year of his age, and 35th of his ministry.

May 1. At Lunderson, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, Mr John Watson, merchant, Greenock.

1. At Crownpoint House, Mrs Mary M'Quater, wife of Mr Wm. Gordon, Glasgow.

3. At Knightsbridge, Sir Richard Ford, Chief Magistrate of Bow-street, a gentleman of considerable talents, and unsullied integrity. He executed the duties of his difficult and important office with vigour, impartiality, and ability.

3. At Peebles, Charles Douglas Anderson, youngest son of John Anderson, Esq. of Winterfield.

7. In Wilts, Ann Yearsley, the well known poetic milk-woman of Bristol.

7. At Edinburgh, Mr Geo. Williamson, surgeon, Royal Navy.

8. At Kilconquhar House, Miss Lindsay, daughter of the deceased George Lindsay of Wormiston, Esq.

9. At Edinburgh, aged 66, Mr James Gray, senior, writer.

10. At Fowlis, Ross-shire, Lady Munro, relict of Sir Hary Munro, Bart.

11. At London, Mrs Grant, relict of Lieut-Gen. Francis Grant.

12. At Musselburgh, Henry David Inglis, Esq. Advocate, justly regretted.

Price of Stocks.

1806.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
May 5.	209	2 ¼ pr.	60 ⅛ ¼ ⅜
12.	209	2 ¼ —	60 ⅛ ¼
16.	209 ⅛	2 ⅜ —	60 ⅛
23.	207 8	2 ⅜ —	60 ⅛

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1806.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
May 5.	76 84	28 36	24 30	32 38
12.	74 80	28 35	24 30	36 38
19.	70 82	26 33	23 30	34 39
23.	70 80	25 33	23 29	32 40

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1806.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peafe
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May 2.	45 0	25 0	20 0	21 0
9.	42 6	24 0	19 0	21 0
16.	40 0	24 0	18 0	19 0
23.	41 6	24 0	19 6	19 0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

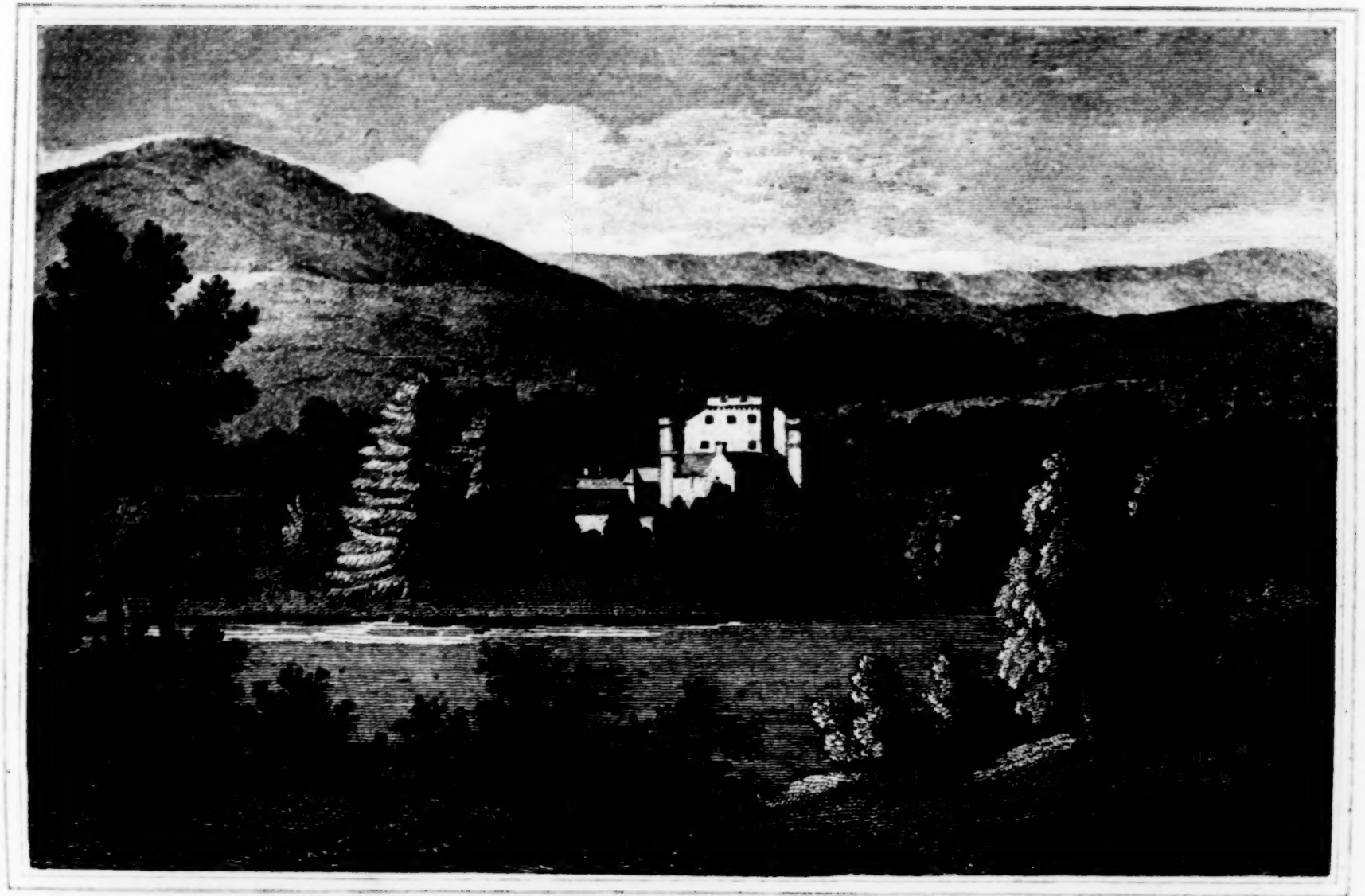
1806.	Oatmeal. Bolls.	Oatmeal. Price.		Pease & Barley Meal. Bolls.	Pease & Barley Meal. Price.	
		d.	d.		d.	d.
April 29.	375	16	15½	38	13	12
May 0.	330	16	15½	58	13	12
13.	442	16	15	80	12	11
20.	382	16	15½	80	12	11
27.	304	16	15½	64	12	11

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. M., J. T., London, a poem, and a poem on *Dr Glover*, will appear in our next.

We must decline inserting *V.*, having reason to apprehend that it may hurt the feelings of those whom it was meant to oblige.

We would again remind our correspondents, that communications on local and temporary subjects, and particularly such as contain information, are better suited to our design than commonplace essays.



MONZIE CASTLE, PERTHSHIRE.